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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XX NO 154 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

Rule By Ordinances To Continue In India

Exercise Of Special Powers Necessary For Emergency Sufficiently Grave

HOARE'S STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT

LONDON, June 27.

During the debate on India vote in the House of Commons Sir Samuel Hoare said:—

We have come to the conclusion that there will be on 3rd July emergency sufficiently grave to necessitate the exercise of special powers. Therefore, it is intended to assume by Ordinance the majority of powers that will otherwise lapse.

A few of the present powers will not be renewed and no additional powers will be assumed.

SOME SELECTED PROVINCES

Sir Samuel Hoare added that the Government of India desired to restrict application of powers to the Provinces where they were definitely required. Similarly in the provinces powers would be applied only in districts where they were indispensable.

Sir Samuel Hoare said that the Government would give communal decision during summer.—Reuter.

(For Further News See Stop Press Page 7).

BRITAIN'S POLICY OF POSTPONEMENT

Constitutional Reforms By Instalments

SIMLA, June 27.

The Viceroy has issued the following statement which is being made by the Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons to-day:—

"Since the policy of His Majesty's Government as announced to the Round Table Conference was endorsed by Parliament, the primary concern of His Majesty's Government has been so to lay their plans as to facilitate its translation into legislative results with the utmost possible despatch.

The first immediate steps required to supplement the discussions of the Conference were the enquiries of the three Committees which have lately returned from India. The Reports of two of these Committees are now in the hands of His Majesty's Government and as they hope shortly to receive that of the third they are in a position to indicate the methods by which they intend to make the further programme.

SINGLE BILL.

In the first place His Majesty's Government have definitely decided to endeavour to give effect to their policy by means of a single bill which will provide alike for autonomous constitutions in the provinces and for the Federation of Provinces and States.

They intend that this measure shall contain provisions for enabling provincial constitutions to be introduced without necessarily awaiting the completion of all the steps required for the actual inauguration of the Federation.

ALL-INDIA FEDERATION.

Since it is an essential feature of His Majesty's Government policy that Federation, which it will be the object of the Bill to construct, shall be a Federation of All-India, it follows that the units concerned must be prepared actually to federate and that proposals to be laid before Parliament to this end must be complete in all essentials.

In particular there must be reasonable assurances forthcoming at the time the Bill is introduced that financial and other provisions for the cementing of the structure will enable the Provinces, States, the Federal Government and Parliament alike adequately and harmoniously to fulfil their several functions and that interests which require to be safeguarded shall be assured of practical and efficient protection.

But it is their intention so far as lies within their power to spare no efforts to secure the fulfilment of these conditions and to this end they will continue to prosecute their endeavours to find the means as speedily as possible, for surmounting the obstacles which a study of concrete details necessarily discloses.

"OVERCOMING OBSTACLES."

His Majesty's Government have considered the procedure by which they can on the one hand most expeditiously and efficiently overcome these obstacles and on the other hand, retain the advantage of consultation and co-operation with Indian opinion, which the Round Table Conference was designed to secure.

After carefully considering the present position they are convinced that matters have now reached a stage at which the settlement of urgent and important questions that still remain to be decided will only be delayed by formal sessions of large bodies such as the Round Table Conference or Committees such as the Federal Structure Committee. They have come to the conclusion that the expeditious treatment of the outstanding questions will best be secured by the following programme which though it involves some variation in method, will secure to the full, the collaboration which has been the underlying principle of the work accomplished hitherto.

COMMUNAL AWARD

In the first place they will take he next immediate step towards

(Continued on Page 7).

End Of Meerut Trial By September

HOARE'S ASSURANCE

LONDON, June 27.

Judgment was now expected to be given in September. This was the assurance of Sir Samuel Hoare at question time in the House of Commons in reply to a question concerning the Meerut trial.

Two invitations to make a statement regarding the present situation in India elicited a statement from Sir Samuel Hoare that the main feature of the last week was that further unsuccessful attempts were made to hold district Congress conferences in connection with which a few casualties occurred in India.

Miss Rathbone drew attention to the fact that political prisoners including aged and infirm were put in class "C" at Karachi. Sir Samuel Hoare declared that as a result of the enquiries he was satisfied that Government of Bombay were correctly applying the rules regarding classification of the prisoners.—Reuter.

Abhyankar Suspended From Practice

NAGPUR, June 27.

(From Our Correspondent.)

The Bench Judicial Commissioner's Court consisting of Sir Robert Macnair and Mr. Subhedar has passed orders suspending Mr. M. V. Abhyanker, Barrister from practice until it can be shown he can resume practice without grave danger of evil consequences.

The local Government has approved of the order.

Mr. Abhyankar was sentenced under section 17, Criminal Law Amendment Act 197 (Penal Code) for participating in Civil Disobedience.

LALA HARIKISHEN LALL

No Stoppage Of Execution Of Decree

LAHORE, June 27.

Sir Allen Broadway, the Acting Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court rejected to-day the application filed by Lala Harkishanlal praying the court to issue a rule stopping the execution of a decree for Rs. 1,20,000 obtained by the Shankarshah Trust.—A. P.

European Ex-Teacher E. P. O-ed

TRIAL AT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, June 27.

Dressed in khaddar Mr. Duncan Greenless, a young European, till lately Head Master of the City Anglo-Vernacular School Allahabad, appeared before Mr. J. C. Donaldson, District Magistrate, Allahabad to answer a charge under Section 18, Indian Press Emergency Powers Act.

His co-accused is Mr. Balbaddhar Prasad. The case against the accused is that they made three unauthorised news sheets. The discovery, it is alleged, was made as a result of a raid on a press and a search of Mr. Greenless' house. Mr. Greenless has asked for time to file a written statement. Mr. Balbaddhar Prasad pleaded not guilty. Further hearing of the case has been adjourned.—A. P.

FAMOUS ACCOUNTANT DEAD

Sir Gilbert Garnsey

(COPY RIGHT.)

LONDON, June 27.

Death has occurred of Sir Gilbert Garnsey one of the world's well known accountants who figured for years in most British famous trials and public enquiries in which big financial operations were questioned.—Reuter.

India 70 Behind On First Innings

LAST FIVE INDIAN WICKETS ADD 30 RUNS

JARDINE AGAIN TO ENGLAND'S RESCUE AFTER DISASTROUS START

England 1st Innings	259
2nd Innings (4 wickets)	141
All-India 1st Innings	189

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, June 27.

The weather was fine and the 2,000 spectators who were present an hour before the start, freely discussed all-India's splendid team work on Saturday. The wicket is hard and there are no visible signs of dampness. After the early morning's dew the conditions are satisfactory from a batsman's point of view.

It is opined that the chances of all-India passing England's total depend on the fitness of Nazir Ali.

Play was resumed this morning, Navle and Naomal resuming their innings. When nine were added to Saturday's score Navle was clean bowled. Nazir Ali joined Naomal and raised the score to 63 when the latter was out for l.b.w.

The attendance numbered 5,000 when the Indians resumed their first innings. Bowes took charge of the attack from the pavilion-end.

Naomal played confidently but Navle was morally bowled by Brown's fifth ball of his first over. In the next over, however, an excellent delivery from Bowes came back with a lightning speed and took Navle's leg stump. (39|1|12). Naomal was now 18.

Wazir Ali who filled the vacancy marked his coming by sending the first ball to the leg-boundary and then began to play himself in. Naoomal was also most careful and scoring was very slow against keen fielding in which Paynter, Voce and Woolley were prominent.

The crowd which had meanwhile increased to 8,000 applauded the half-century which was reached when the Indians had been batting an hour and a quarter.

NAOMAL TRAPPED.

Robins relieved Brown in the attack 10 runs later. The Middlesex bowler, who was turning the ball appreciably, in his second over without conceding a run trapped Naomal with a top-spinner. Naoomal made his 33 in an hour and a half. He hit thrice to the ropes.

The King arrived shortly after noon and watched Wazir Ali and Naidu put on 47 runs for the 3rd wicket.

The veteran Woolley and Sutcliffe who is a short-distance thrower, are now fielding deep, but fortunately, Robins and Voce kept down the scoring. Voce, however, changed to bowling over the wicket, and the batsmen benefited, gaining confidence from the effect of powerful pulls for four each.

Brown came on at 91 and Hammond at 96. The century was completed when the innings had lasted 5 minutes over 2 hours.

NAIDU-WAZIR ALI PARTNERSHIP BROKEN.

England made their century in exactly the same time, but 10 runs later Brown broke up the Wazir-Ali-Naidu partnership by having the former out l.b.w. for 31. (110-3|31) made in an hour and 10 minutes. Naidu was now 24.

TEAMS PRESENTED TO KING.

The teams and umpires then lined up in front of the pavilion and were prsented to His Majesty who left at 1 p.m.

Naidu was now partnered by Colah but the batsmen were taking no risks and the scoring was very slow.

JARDINE MAKES EFFECTIVE DOUBLE CHANGE.

Jardine, however, runs in a double change at 139, bringing on Voce and Bowes, and this was immediately productive of result for, Voce's first delivery disposed of Naidu with a ball that pitched a trifle short with a late kick. Naidu cocked it up with a simple stroke into the hands of Robins at square leg. (139|4|40).

The Indian Captain's invaluable innings lasting an hour and a quarter yielded 40 runs. Colah who was now 12 was joined by Nazir Ali for whom Naomal is running. The Muhammadan batsman, who is taking no risks is 4 at lunch-time, and Colah has made 21. The total being 153 for 4.

COLAH BRILLIANTLY HELD BY ROBINS.

Brown and Bowes were in charge of the attack on resumption, when the attendance numbered 12,000. Colah reopened scoring off the first ball which he cut behind point. Bowes sent down a maiden and then Nazir Ali drove Brown to the cover boundary. Colah was not timing Bowes well and after receiving a blow on the thigh was brilliantly caught off the Yorkshire bowler, at square leg by Robins low down with the right hand. (160|5|22).

LALL SINGH'S MERRY INNINGS.

Bowes soon dismissed Nazir Ali with a fast one for 13 when Palia was yet to score. (165|6|13).

Lall Singh joined Palia and went boldly for runs, but he soon paid the penalty. His second scoring stroke was hit to the boun-

(Continued on page 5).

M. C. C. President's Message To Viceroy

SIMLA, June 27.

The following telegrams have been exchanged between the Viceroy and Viscount Lewisham, President of the M.C.C., London:—

Telegram from Viscount Lewisham:—

"The English and All-India Cricket Teams meeting at Lord's to-day in a friendly rivalry send greetings to your Excellency on the occasion of the First Test Match in England, Probanda:, Captain, India; Jardine, Captain, England; Lewisham, President, M. C. C."

Reply sent by the Viceroy to Viscount Lewisham:—"I am indeed grateful to you and to the Captains and members of the English and All-India Teams for their greetings which I most warmly reciprocate. All of us in India have watched with satisfaction and pride the successes of our Team in England. We eagerly look forward to welcoming an M. C. C. Team out here in the near future."—Reuter.

Police Chief's Order On Swadeshi Dealers

BARRICADES IN MULJI JETHA MARKET SEPARATING SWADESHI SECTION ORDERED TO BE REMOVED

The following notice has been served on Mr. Karsandas Dharamsi, Secretary, New Piecegoods Bazar, Company Limited on Monday evening by the Commissioner of Police under Section 4 (1) (xd) of Ordinance II of 1932. The order runs as follows:—

Whereas I, Sir Patrick Kelly, Commissioner of Police, Bombay am satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that you have acted in a manner prejudicial to public safety and peace and in furtherance of a movement prejudicial to the public safety and peace.

Now, therefore, in exercise of powers conferred on me under Section 57 (1) of Ordinance II of 1932 I do hereby direct that you shall, within 48 hours of the receipt of this order, remove all corrugated iron sheet barricades recently put in various lanes and chowks mentioned in margin forming part of Mulji Jetha Market so as to segregate the merchants dealing in foreign cloth from those dealing swadeshi cloth.

Head Police Office,
Bombay 27 June, 1932.

The lanes referred to in the notice:—

(1) Chandra Chowk,
(2) Krishnaraj Gully,
(3) Krishna Chowk,
(4) Dwarkeh Gully,
(5) Govind Chowk, and
(6) Pragraj Gully.

Arrests At C. J. Hall And Mulji Jetha Market

BOMBAY Monday.

A Bengali youth, who was arrested on the 19th instant, at the Mulji Jetha Market was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate Third Court, being found guilty under section 17, clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment.

The accused, according to the prosecution was supervising picketing operations at the Mulji Jetha Market.

ARRESTS AT C. J. HALL.

Four volunteers who were arrested this morning in front of the Cowasji Jehangir Hall were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment by the same Magistrate.

They were arrested by the police when they went to picket the toddy shops auction sale at the C. J. Hall.

Two others arrested at the same place were directed to be sent to the police surgeon for ascertaining their age.

Police Raid Building In Kandewadi

Four Persons Believed To Active Congress Workers Arrested

BOMBAY, Monday.

Four Congressmen were arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. to-day at about 9 p.m. following the raid at Kandewadi.

Under instructions from Khan Bahadur Pettigara, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Special Branch Sub-Inspectors Kamat and Ketkar of the C.I.D. raided room No. 22 in Manmohan Bhuvan at Kandewadi at about 8-30 p.m.

FOUR PERSONS ARRESTED.

In the course of the search, several documents were found. Four Congressmen were consequently arrested and documents seized by the police. From the person of one of the arrested men, 27 currency notes of Rs. 5 each were recovered. Some chits were also found on his person. Several national flags lying in the room were removed by the police.

They were arrested for assisting the operations of an unlawful association under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amenment Act.

(Earlier News on Page 12).

"Brave And Able Officer"

DACCA, June 27.

The inquest on the body of Mr. Sen, the Magistrate, revealed four bullet wounds, one on the chin, two on the right chest and one in the stomach but when the post-mortem examination was held in the afternoon, only three bullets were found.

Five empty cartridge cases were found on Mr. Sen's bed.

Six arrests have already been made and several houses have been searched. The funeral is postponed awaiting the arrival tomorrow of Mr. Sen's wife and mother. The deceased was from Comilla.

Criminal courts are closed in respect to the memory of the deceased who is described as an able and brave officer by the District Magistrate in a message of condolence to his widow.

ASSASSIN MUST HAVE ENTERED THROUGH WNDOW.

Mr. Sen joined the Subordinate Provincial Service in 1920. He reached Dacca three days ago. Mr. Sen was sleeping in a room downstairs, the window of which was kept open every night. The assassin appears to have entered the room through this. Empty bullet cases were found on Mr. Sen's bed—A. P.

(Earlies News on Page 12.(

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
INSOLVENCY NO. 832 of 1930.

Re: PADAMSEY BHANJI SHA and MONSEY BHANJI SHA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Nishanpada Road, Khadak. Lately doing business in partnership with Hirji Bhanji since deceased as dealers in Grains in the name of Hirji Bhanji & Co., at Bhat Bazar till 30th March, 1930, and since then both unemployed: ..... Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent Padamsey Bhanji Sha has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 20th September, 1932, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1932.

K. A. BHOJWANI.
Insolvency Registrar.
5127

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, June 27.
Hatipara, Iyves, Beissein.
Chybassa, Grahm, Mombassa.
Banglore, Collins, Kobe.
Mundra, Hemmings, London.
Cariguino, Cossuli, Trieste.
Pundit, Perry, Rangoon.
Jugo Maru, Susaki, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, June 28.
Hatimura, Putt, Calcutta.
Adna, Gunvaldson, Sabang.

LOADING.

Bombay, June 27.
Steamer C|o Eastbourne for Liverpool.
Steamer C|o Christchurch for New York.
Steamer Mundra for London.
Steamer Nirpura for Rangoon.
Steamer Jalabala for Rangoon.
Steamer Pasha for Calcutta.

S.S. Hatipara:—The B.I.S.N. Coy's steamer Hatipara arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein, with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Chybassa:—The B.I.S.N. Coy's steamer Chybassa arrived in harbour yesterday from Mombassa with a general cargo.

S.S. Banglore:—The P & O S N Coy's steamer Banglore arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. Mundra:—The M M Coy's steamer Mundra arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo.

S.S. Cariguino:—The Lloyd T. Coy's steamer Cariguino arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Pundit:—The T M Coy's steamer Pundit arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo of rice.

S.S. Jugo Maru:—The G T Co's steamer Jugo Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Hatimura:—The B.I.S.N. Coy's steamer Hatimura will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Adna:—The B.S. O.S. & D Coy's steamer Adna will sail to-day for Sabang (for order) with ballast.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, June 27.

S.S. Bangalore, for London:—1358 bags groundnut cakes, Ralli Bros; 4 bales animal skin, A A Hirji & Co.

S.S. Mundra, for London:—10 drums castor oil, Eastern Tdg Agency; 50 H|H condiments, Poonjaji & Co; 3000 bags mowraseed, A Daawa & Co.

For Dunkirk:—550 bales cotton raw' G K Kaisha Ltd; 2640 tons manganese ore, J Finlay & Co, 141 bags mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 361 bags poppyseed, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.; 823 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

For Havre:—110 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co; 375 bags castorseed, T S Thadani & Son; 247 bags mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 1144 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co; 70 bags kang grain, S M Rajgor & Co.

For Hull:—11200 bags castorseed Strauss & Co; 11200 bags castorseed, K Devchand & Co; 1131 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co; 43 bales hemp, S Permananda.

S.S. Carigkave, for Trieste:—20 bundles woollen carpets, F Faizullah; 55 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

For Venice:—667 bags castorseed R Ratilal & Co; 125 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Port Said:—30 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

S.S. Birkenfels, for Rotterdam:—600 bags groundnut oil cakes, M Hoosen & Son; 1068 bags joowari, N Mooljl; 516 bags joowari, K Devchand & Co.

For Ghent:—55 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Hamburg:—720 bags ground nut oil cakes, A Baldevdas; 2000 bags groundnut oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy.

For Antwerp:—100 bales cotton fly, V P Maskai; 218 bags nigerseed, J Dayal; 736 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 125 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

S.S. Elysia, for Liverpool:—4 bales wool raw, Cox & Kings Ltd; 75 bales cotton thread waste, B Mahasukhram & Co; 2716 bags linseed oil cakes, Ralli Bros; 120 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Marseilles:—56 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Glasgow:—1358 bags linseed oil cakes, Rallis Bros; 2085 bags linseed oil cakes and 1425 bags groundnut oil cakes, A B Gandhi; 2750 bags linseed oil cakes, H Raw ji & Co.

For Barcelona:—2716 bags castorseed, Ralli Bros; 30 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora.

For Manchester:—125 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora.

S.S. Tattori Maru, for Shanghai:—1050 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw M Amersey & Co.

S.S. Kidderpore, for Osaka:—250 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 200 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 700 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, June 27.

S S Totori Maru, Agents, N. Y. Kaisha Ltd., from Nagoya.—500 cases beer; 285 cases cotton shirting; 388 cases porcelain ware; 163 cases glass ware; 50 cases cotton yarn.

From Osaka.—128 cases art silk yarn; 135 cases cotton piece-goods; 178 cases cotton shirting; 256 cases cotton yarn; 75 cases cotton jeans; 50 cases rayon yarn; 680 cases glassware; 200 kgs. lead; 200 drums coal pitch; 920 drums paints; 1048 bundles brassware.

From Kobe.—27 cases art silk yarn; 249 cases art silk goods; 45 cases rubber shoes; 155 cases canvas shoes; 360 cases cotton & rayon mixed goods; 159 cases cotton shirting; 569 cases straw boards; 64 cases glass ware; 50 cases camphor; 180 cases jeans; 100 cases cotton goods.

From Tokyo:—28 cases rubber goods; 300 cases cotton yarn; 59 cases toys.

From Yokohama.—264 cases silk goods; 120 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods.

From Moji.—20 cases glass ware; 170 cases brass ware; 4700 bags cement; 17 bags rice.

From Shanghai.—46 bales silk goods; 100 bags beans.

From Canton.—25 cases cassia; 10 cases cardamom seeds; 100 bags sugar candy; 80 bales silk piece goods.

From Singapore.—4286 bags cassia; 683 bags rattans; 202 bags gum benzamine; 1709 bags betelnuts; 534 pcs. planks.

From Colombo.—25 bags plumbago; 171 bags tea; 35 pkg. theatrical screen.

"UNDER SOVIET ORDERS"

Communist Activities In India

CENTRAL ORGANISATION IN BRITAIN

MEERUT, Saturday.

In the Meerut Conspiracy case, Mr. Kemp, Crown Counsel, analysed the correspondence seized at the headquarters of the Communist Party of Great Britain (C. P. G. B.) and showed how the Communist International (C. I.) exercised control over its sections. The C. I. named two persons, Arnot and Rathbone, whom it wanted to work on the Information Department and Mr. Kemp said: "Curiously enough these are the two gentlemen who sent money to Spratt in India."

Mr. Kemp then proceeded with his description of Communist work in India. The Colonial Department of the C. P. G. B. sent its first agent to India in the person of Percy Glading who arrived in India on January 30, 1925 and left India on April 10, 1925. From India he used to send weekly reports under the name of "Cochrane" and once wrote to "Richard" who was M. N. Roy. His reports to British Party were edited and annotated by the Colonial department.

PHOTOGRAPH.

"He visited various persons in India, collected information and even attended the A. I. T. U. Congress, and quietly departed. Mr. Kemp maintained that there could be no doubt as to his identity. The resemblance between his protograph in the passport and in the A. I. T. U. C. group photo was conclusive and Mr. Kemp compared the two and said: "I will be obliged if you could show any difference. Of course, no accused pretens to recognise him now."

In July 1925 at Amsterdam various representative Communists met in Conference to decide about the work in India. Minutes of this meeting had been seized in the raid on C. P. G. B. headquarters. The Conference was attended by Sneevelit and Gertrude Hessler of the Dutch Party, Glading Robson, C. P. Dutt and Upadhyaya of the C. P. G. B., Khan from among the Indian Communists in Europe, and Roy on behalf of C. I.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

This conference discussed the most effective methods of putting into practice the programme of the C. I. Mutual complaints were discussed and decided. Work was divided among various groups, e.g. Colonial Department of the C. P. G. B. Indian Bureau in London and the European Bureau of the C. P. I. The distribution and production of communist literature was planned and methods were devised to transport them to India through sailors and cover addresses. The Communist International, it transpired in that Conference, had decided to send Mr. C. P. Dutt to India. The Colonial Department of the C. P. G. B. had decided to summon a West and East Conference to devise a united platform for fighting Imperialism. Among others Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. T. C. Goswami and Dewan Chamanlal had been invited to this Conference. Roy strongly objected to this project, because the C.I. did not want to get into touch with such persons, but with real revolutionaries. Dutt's answer was that these persons were only to serve as a screen to get their own people as delegates from the Colonies.

After this conference the work was carried on by the Colonial Department of the C. P. G. B. according to the plan decided upon.

SPRATT.

Mr. Kemp then tabulated the evidence against N. I. Upadhyaya, one of the alleged co-conspirators. In the cryptic correspondence of Spratt he was called "Pady". Scotland Yard witnesses knew him as the organiser of the Indian Seamen's Union in London which was organised under the auspices of the National Minority Movement. He was himself a member of the Communist Party of Great Britain. He was particularly active among Indian sailors in Britain and also conducted their study circles according to the Communist syllabus. Important conspiratorial letters, counsel said, had been sent to India by Upadhyaya himself through Indian sailors and two of them had given evidence in this case.

At this stage the court rose for the day.—A. P.

MAGISTRATE UNFAIR TO ACCUSED

Leave Appeal Granted

The Court of Criminal Appeal, consisting of the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Hewart) and Justice Swift and Macnaghten, granted to John James Quinn leave to appeal against the sentence of fifteen months' hard labour imposed upon him at London Sessions for shopbreaking.

The application before the Court was for leave to appeal against the conviction only.

Mr. Justice Swift, giving judgment, said that when Quinn went into the witness-box to give evidence, the deputy-chairman at the Sessions said to him:

"I want you to be very careful, because if you give evidence on oath which the jury believe is untrue, and you are convicted, your sentence will not be as short as it would have been had you not given that evidence. Do you understand that?"

Quinn said he understood, and gave evidence. "We think," added Mr. Justice Swift, "that that was a very unfortunate way of introducing the appellant's evidence to the jury.

"A Court which is trying a criminal has no right, before the accused person gives his evidence, to suggest that what he is going to say is untrue." After Quinn had been found guilty the deputy chairman said he would not deal as leniently with him as he would have done had Quinn regarded his warning.

"In our view," his lordship went on, "it is not the function of a Court which has to pass sentence for a particular offence, of which a man has been found guilty, to add to that punishment some further term for the commission of the supposed offence of perjury, with which he has not been charged, which has not been proved, and of which the jury have not found him guilty."

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COMMON MESSAGE OF WORLD'S GREAT TEACHERS

Tolerance, Its Keynote

Dr. Hugh M. Woodward writes in "World Unity":—

The Chinese philosophers are especially strong in their advocacy of tolerance. The following statements represent the teachings of Lao Tze: "He who has no faith in others shall find no faith in them. Among men reject none; among things, reject nothing. This is called comprehensive intelligence. I am good to the good; I am also good to the bad, for virtue is goodness. With the faithful I am faithful, with the unfaithful I am also faithful, for virtue is faithfulness."

Confucius said: "The wise man does not esteem a person more highly because of what he says, neither does he undervalue what is said because of the person who says it. Respect the old, and be kind to the young. Be not forgetful of strangers and travellers." At another time he said: "Men are partial where they feel effection and love; partial where they despise and dislike; partial where they stand in awe and reverence; partial where they feel sorrow and compassion; partial where they are arrogant and rude. Thus it is that there are few men in the world, who love and at the same time know the bad qualities of the object of their love, or who hate, and yet know the excellences of the object of their hatred."

His negative statement of the golden rule gives us an idea of how definitely he recognized that all men have faults and weaknesses and that he was quite tolerant of such. He taught that the superior man and the rulers should not oppress the poor, but rule in justice and equity.

FEATURE OF PARSI FAITH.

Mr. S A Kapadia, a very careful student of Zoroastrism says: "Tolerance is another great feature of the Parsi faith. Though taught to revere his own religion and despise and destory idols and images, he is also impressed with the idea of observing great tolerance and discretion in passing judgments on the religions beliefs of others. Zoroaster himself set the exampde of this excellent precept whilst praising the soul. The souls of the pure men in all religions praise I. Strict as the law of chastity is, a great spirit of tolerance is shown in the Avesta writing in reference to an unmarried woman who happens to fall a victim to the charms of an insidious man. True, it is a punishable sin, yet the Almighty, in His mercy, has taken due notice of such misfortune happening in a household."

In the Zoroastrian Bible we read the following: "Have the religions of mankind no common ground? Broad indeed is the carpet God has spread and many are the colors He has given it. Whatever road I take joins the highway that leads to Him."

PERY ESSENCE OF BUDDHISM.

The spirit of Buddhism relative to tolerance is manifest in a quotation from Buddhist literature. It reads: "The beloved of the gods honors all forms of religious faiths—there ought to be reverence for one's own faith and no reviling of that of others. Never think just "Buddhism" or say that your own religion is the best. Never denounce the religion of others. Gautama himself always set an example of tolerance. He never denounced the Brahmen. He treated them with respect and taught others to do so."

A striking statement is quoted in "Buddhism, the Science of Life" by A L Cleather: "Buddhism was never aggressive or combative. Its motto everywhere was persuasion or conciliation. Composure, tranquility and absence of acrimony were stamped on all its features... The very essence of Brahmanism was tolerance. Every form of opinion was admissible under a system which made every person and every object in existence manifestations of the one being, Brahma. Nor was any one tempted to adopt the role of a violent agitator when all were free to express any opinion they liked without any hindrance, provided they took care to abstain from any act of interference with caste privileges."

Probably the most beautiful statement of tolerance in all literature is couched in the five meditations of Buddhism. "The first meditation is the meditation of love in which you must so adjust your heart that you long for the weal and welfare of all beings, including the happiness of your enemies. The second meditation is the meditation of pity, in which you think of all things in distress, vividly representing in your imagination their sorrows and anxieties so as to arouse a deep compassion for them in your soul. The third meditation is the meditation of joy in which you think of the prosperity of others and rejoice with their rejoicings. The fourth meditation is the meditation on impurity in which you consider the evil consequences of corruption, the effects of sin and disease. How trivial often the pleasure of the moment and how fatal often is its consequences. The fifth meditation is the meditation on serenity in which you rise above love and hate, tyranny, and oppression, wealth and want, and regard your own fate with impartial calmness and perfect tranquility."

The reader will, no doubt, want to read these meditations many times. If all the religious statements of history except this one were done away with, and it were practiced daily by all peoples, it would be sufficient to make a paradise of this world. These meditations are the practical applications of the great summation of the law of Jesus, wherein he said: "And thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind and with all thy strength; this is the first commandment, and the second is like unto it, thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

REVERENCE, ROOT OF RELIGION.

Buddha said on one occasion: "Never speak a disparaging word to anybody. All beings desire happiness; therefore to all extend your benevolence... He who is tender to all things that live is protected by heaven and loved by man." Again he said: "I preach simple truths. I have no esoteric doctrine. My way is open to all; to the lowly as to the exalted. No high birth makes a true Brahman—not birth, not wealth, not learning, make a man worthy, but a pure heart, a good character, a noble aim in life. These alone make a man worthy." Another similar statement is a passage from the Buddhist Bible. It reads: "The root of religion is to reverence one's own faith and never to revile the faith of others. My doctrine makes no distinction between high and low, rich and poor. It is like the sky; it has room for all and like water it washes all alike."

Mr. Pratt in his book "The Pilgrimage of Buddhism" says: "Another outgrowth of the inwardness, gentleness, and lack of aggressiveness, which are so basic in the Buddhist character is an unusual degree of intellectual tolerance and liberality of thought. This tolerance for the opinions of others has an intellectual or theoretical root as well. It is in part the natural result of the lack of any absolutely authoritative book, church, or pope."

TEACHING OF JESUS.

These master teachers of the Far East furnish a solid support to broad, sympathetic, and tolerant philosophy of the Holy Nazarene. In every walk of life, in every place, and in every experience tolerance was one of his outstanding characteristics. We hear him putting an end to all bitterness and hate as he says: "But I say unto you, love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you and pray for them that despitefully use you and persecute you. For if ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you; but if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses."

In his associations with men he was wedded to no class. He seemed always to be lending himself to that place or person where help was needed. An example of his free association with the needy regardless of their station is found in the following: "And it came to pass that as Jesus sat at meat in the house, behold, many publicans and sinners came and sat down with him and his disciples. And when the Pharisees saw it, they said unto his disciples, why eateth your Master with publicans and sinners? But when Jesus heard that he said unto them. They that be whole need not a physician, but they that are sick. But go ye and learn what that meaneth, I will have mercy, and not sacrifice: for I am not come to call the righteous, but the sinners to repentance."

In the same Christian scriptures we read the following words: "God is no respecter of persons but in every nation he that revereth Him and worketh righteousness is accepted of Him."

The master's keen penetrating vision which made it possible for him to look upon all sin as a disease to be cured was coupled with a love that made him yearn for the souls of those who had gone astray. It was the sin that he condemned and not the sinner.

VALUE OF SCIENTIFIC METHOD.

The age of science has done much to control the impulse to act on small information. Wherever the scientific method of the last four hundred years has touched the minds of men it has made for tolerance. It has helped men to suspend judgment and made it easier to move from susperstition and prejudice. It has made him more conservative in arriving at conclusions. It has caused him to investigate his authority. He has become courageous enough to ask many questions of those who would rush him into battle or hasty decisions. But great as has been this scientific advance, man learns slowly.

It would be difficult to marshal the people of Europe or those of America under a series of religious crusades, such as took place in the twelfth century. Probably no religious authority could accomplish the task. But the smoke of the World War has hardly died away, where millions were marshalled under the authority of political and economic lords, battling for economic supremacy. Of course these millions did not know why they fought. Intolerance backed by the ignorance of the masses were the weapons used by these blind leaders of the blind. Millions went into battle with the same enthusiasm that the earlier soldiers went into the crusades, only to be disillusioned later concerning the righteousness of the claims of their leaders.

Just as the pursual of the scientific method has made it impossible to murder and imprison the leaders of science, so will a continuation of that method into the fields of sociology, economics, political science, and ethics make it impossible for selfish greed to lead millions into such a catastrophy as the world witnessed between 1914 and 1917.

"The world of to-day is desperately in need of sufficient tolerance to enable all parts to search out the good of every other part. How ridiculous would seem the local vanities, jealousies, and intolerance of all parts of the world, claiming to live by the will of the same universal God and by the same irrevocable laws of nature, to one who could pull himself away from his local bearings and project himself to a point where he could view all groups with an impartial eye. Individuals, peoples, nations, and great religious systems of all the world must do what has been done in this volume. They must pick out the good which they have in common. They must search more vigorously for the golden thread of truth and make less of their differences. Tolerance is the one attitude which will make it possible to discover the common good in all peoples, sciences, philosophies, and religions.

A statement from the Confucian Bible crystalizes this message: "Religions are many and different, but reason is one. The broadminded see the truth in different religions; the narrow-mioded see only the differences."

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ENGLAND'S "LUCK IN LITERATURE"

"I regard English literature as the most stupendous piece of luck that any of us has ever had," declared Mr. J. B. Priestley, when presenting the Beaufoy and Mortimer prizes at the City of London School.

"I often wake up in the middle of the night," he said, "and picture myself ten years hence sitting on the ruins eating a turnip, but with the comforting thought that the works of thos great names in English literature, Dickens, Shakespeare, Fielding and Chaucer, still survive."

Mr. Priestley bewailed the fact that a book of his, most popular among the boys of the school, brought him in an almost infinitesimal royalty, and inveighed against such phrases as "School days are the happiest days of your life" as being enough to drive any boy to despair. "Personally," he added, "I have never been so bored as during some periods of my school life."

OXFORD'S HOLD ON ITS SONS

Viscount Grey's Tribute

OXFORD, (By Mail).

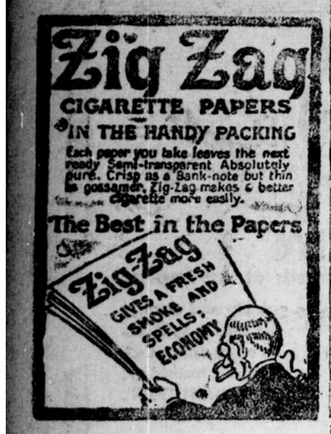
The Chancellor of Oxford University (Viscount Grey of Fallodon) told the Oxford Preservation Trust, when he presided at the annual meeting in the hall of Merton College, Oxford of the view the average undergraduate took of Oxford's aesthetic beauties in his own time.

"Outside our studies," he said, "our main pursuit was pleasure, and in the pursuit of pleasure an undergraduate had not much sense of the aesthetic value of his surroundings; he judged them rather by the manner in which they contributed to the pleasure of which he was in pursuit. But after he had gone down and gone out into the world, he found that the beauty of the place had got hold of him.

"It got hold of my affections in a way I did not suspect I was an undergraduate. That hold was all the more real because I found it had got a place in my affection without my having sought it or thought of it.

"I would not for a moment underrate the importance of intelligence; intelligence adds fulness to life, and no doubt, it is of prime interest to Oxford to acquire intelligence. But there is also truth in the saying that a man may make a living by intelligence, but he lives by what he feels. If Oxford ever failed to gain that hold on the affections of those who come here, it would fail in one of the great things this University at present achieves, and which it ought to achieve."

Lord Grey mentioned that the anonymous Oxford man who had given £5,600 to the Trust had since given another £5,000, and he also expressed gratitude to the Pilgrim Trust, "not only for their gift, but for the spirit in which it was given."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NOVEL "PICTURE MAD" CURE

PARIS, (By Mail).

Parisian tenants of flats or rooms who keep late hours will learn with dismay of the latest outburst of a concierge—in this case a woman. For the most important duty of a concierge is to pull the "cordon" which opens the main door for those who want to get in and for those those others who want to get out.

The particular occupant of the lodge held it as a grievance that she was thus disturbed regularly in the early hours of the morning by a young woman named Marie. When Marie returned home very late one night, she was set upon by a masked female, who seized her by the throat and ordered her to give her handbag. The girl's screams attracted other tenants, and the bandit vanished in the blackness.

Though the concierge at first denied that it was she who had played the role of bandit she eventually admitted the fact to the police. Her excuse is curious. "This girl," she said, "is not only a dancer, but is continually at the cinema. She is 'picture mad,' so I thought I would give her a greater thrill than she gets from the movies, and thus cause her to return at a decent hour."

£500 DAMAGES FOR MR. PLACE

Retrial Of "Helen Of Troy" Case

COUNSEL'S ATTACK ON DR. SEARLE

Damages of £500 were awarded to Mr. John Dover Place, a grocer's assistant, of Cambridge, against Dr. Charles Frederick Searle by the jury which heard the retrial of what has become known as the "Helen of Troy" case at Suffolk Assizes at Bury St. Edmunds in mail week.

Dr. Searle was ordered to pay the costs of both actions.

Strong comments on the defendant's action in leaving Cambridge for Africa while the action was still pending were made yesterday by Mr. Martin O'Connor, counsel for Mr. Place.

Mr. Place claimed damages against Dr. Searle in respect of the alleged enticement away from him of his wife, Mrs. Gwendoline Elsie Place. The defendant denied the allegations and said that if Mrs. Place left her husband she did so on her own initiative.

At the trial at Cambridge Assizes in January the jury disagreed, and Mr. Justice McCardie, after hearing arguments in London on the question whether there was evidence to go to the jury, entered judgment for Dr. Searle. The Court of Appeal allowed Mr. Place's appeal, set aside the judgment, and announced that there could be a new trial if Mr. Place wished. Mr. Place re-entered the action, which was transferred from Cambridge to Bury St. Edmunds.

Mr. O'Sullivan accompanied Mr. O'Connor for Mr. Place, and Dr. Searle was represented by Mr. G. O. Slade. The jury included three women.

SECRET MEETINGS

Mr. O'Connor, in his opening speech, said that Dr. Searle was called to attend Mrs. Place in 1924, and from 1927 Dr. Searle was secretly meeting the woman on various occasions. Eventually Mr. Place began to get suspicious. He had been keeping a watch, but his watch had not supplied him with any tangible or useful evidence.

When he was taxed by Mr. Place, Dr. Searle said: "I mean to go on meeting your wife. I am going to go on doing as I am doing. I am not going to give up Mrs. Place."

Mr. Justice Roche: It is material what the ages of these people are.

Mr. O'Connor said that Mr. Place was 40 and Mrs. Place 33. Dr. Searle was 49.

He continued that what Dr. Searle remarked to Mr. Place was rather provoking, and Mr. Place then said, "Come outside."

Mr. O'Connor proceed: "The husband is a little man. He is a man who has been all his life a thoroughly well-conducted, sober, and respected man. Untrue things have been said about him. Dr. Searle is a big, powerful man. He struck Mr. Place in the eye without warning, knocked him down, and treated him very violently. At the end of the fight Dr. Searle seized Mrs. Place by the arm and said, come along, Gwen, we will go.' He led her from the house into his car, which was outside, and from that day to this she has never come back to Mr. Place."

Mr. O'Connor said that the last thing in the world that Mr. Place desired was a separation from his wife.

DR. SEARLE IN AFRICA

"I know you will not see Dr. Searle here to-day", continued counsel. "Some three or four weeks ago an appeal against the ruling of the judge who presided at the first trial was heard. The Appeal Court ordered Dr. Searle to pay the costs incurred by Mr. Place having to appeal, and last week Mr. Place's solicitor called upon Dr. Searle's solicitor requesting him to pay these costs, which came to £109. The answer was that Dr. Searle has gone to Africa and has taken every penny of his money with him.

"When a charge of this kind is made against a married man of fifty years, living with his wife and his children, what kind of a man would do the following things? Sell an enormously valuable practice in Cambridge for £4,850? Bolt from Cambridge, leaving his wife, leaving his children, leaving his friends, and go out to Central Africa with this action still pending? What kind of man with any self-respect would do it?

"LIVING AMONGST LIONS"

"Would any man do it who did not know he was guilty of all that was alleged against him? If he could stand up before you and honestly and truthfully say, 'I did not entice away this man's wife' he would do so. Why should a man of fifty leave this beautiful country, this unique country, and go and live amongst lions in Central Africa in an attempt to find a hole into which to escape—that is what it comes to, a rat hole in Central Africa.

"He had not the pluck to come here and stand up again, because he knew well that with the jury properly directed no person on this earth could believe him. I say that when a man has not the pluck to stand up before you, when he is such a coward as to bolt with all his money, that the proper conclusion to come to is that he enticed away this man's wife, and is going to defeat the man a second time by leaving the country with every penny of his money in his pocket.

"I ask you to award substantial damages. If you take away a man's horse or his land those are not the only horse or land in the world; but when you are dealing with a shell-shocked soldier, if you take away the wife he loves you may have taken away at one fell swoop all that he valued."

MR. PLACE'S EVIDENCE

Mr. Place, who was allowed to sit while giving evidence as he had been involved in a street accident, said: "I was very fond of my wife: I worshipped the ground that she walked on. I got the worst of the fight. I was practically collapsed and heart-broken. After the fight I sat up all night. I was weeping most of the time.

Replying to Mr. Slade, Mr. Place denied that he had threatened to shoot his wife or that he was cruel or mean to her.

Mr. Place denied that he said to Dr. Searle, "I will ruin you."

Mr. Slade: Is that what you have attempted to do by bringing this action?—No.

You know well why Dr. Searle has left the country—No, not actually.

You don't think it is entirely independent of the publicity your action has brought, do you—I don't know.

When the case for Mr. Place ended Mr. Slade said that he would call no evidence, and Mr. O'Connor then addressed the jury.

"A man cannot run away into the wilds of Africa and meet a disgraceful charge," he said. "There is only one place in which a man can meet a disgraceful charge, and that is in the witness-box for a man who places any value upon his honour.

"LEGAL BLACKMAIL"

Mr. Slade, addressing the jury, asked them to consider why these proceedings were brought, and he referred to the costs involved. "You may ask yourselves how a man earning £3 a week is able to afford it," he said. "I submit to you that it is blackmail. That is the word—legal blackmail, an abuse of public proceedings for the purpose of extorting money from a man who occupies a profinent position in Cambridge.

"You may think that Dr. Searle and Mrs. Place left this country not, as Mr. O'Connor says, for the purpose of avoiding any damages which Mr. Place might get in this action, but because, having regard to the publicity it was designed that these proceedings should bring about, Dr. Searle has been placed under a sentence of banishment. In other words, the proceedings have achieved their main object. There is only one object left, and that is to extort damages."

MISERABLE CASE.

Mr. Justice Roche, summing up, said, "This case has received quite as much attention as it deserves, and probably more. It is a sordid and miserable case of a kind which does not extremely often occur—it certainly very seldom comes into a court of law,—and the sooner you make an end of it which is final the better."

Mr. Justice Roche told the jury that they must not give exemplary damages. "You would be punishing the one person in the world who has suffered most—Mrs. Searle," he went on. "You have not been told what arrangements have been made for Mrs. Searle's support, but the law of common decency presumes that since one assumes that he is living at Cambridge some arrangement has been made. Nobody knows how far that is contingent upon what Doctor Searle may possess."

The jury, after a retirement of 28 minutes, found a verdict for Mr. Place and assessed the damages at £500.

Mr. O'Connor asked for judgment and costs of both trials.

Mr. Justice Roche: I shall order that the loser pays, and order the defendant to pay the costs of the first trial as well as this.

GIPSY RIOT OF EPSOM DOWNS

Women Saved By Police Baton Charge

Several people were injured and hundreds of others had narrow escapes when a fight between rival gipsy gangs broke out on Epsom Downs at the close of the racing on Derby Day.

Screaming women and children fled for their lives from the gipsies who rode their horses at full gallop into the crowds on the fair ground, scattering them left and right. Stalls were knocked over, caravans were smashed.

AUTOGYRO S O S

An S O S was flashed to the police station behind the grandstand by the observer in the autogyro, which was flying overhead helping to direct the traffic which was streaming in long lines from all parts of the downs.

Squads of policemen were rushed to the spot, and they had to draw their batons to quell the riot. The confusion delayed the traffic for a time.

The trouble started when a number of gipsies hitched up their horses to light carts and drove them for some unknown reason into the crowd.

One eyewitness, who had a narrow escape from falling under the feet of one of the maddened horses, gave a graphic description of the trouble.

"I was with a crowd of seven or eight hundred people," he said, "when suddenly I saw a gipsy driving his horse and cart at us. He was standing up in the cart, waving his whip, and urging his horse on, regardless of the crowd.

"Several others joined in, and one of the carts galloped over a stall, which was crumpled up like matchwood.

"There were wild shouts and screams, and more of the gipsies rushed to the scene. They seemed to be quite maddened by something none of the rest of us could understand.

"At that moment the police arrived and drew their batons, for some of the gipsies were very violent."

A number of arrests were made. Later in the evening several gipsies were taken to Epsom

OTLEY CLUB DIRECTORS IN TROUBLE

Charge Of Conducting Lottery

When summonses against the directors of the Otley Derby Club came before the Otley magistrates, on July 31, Mr. C. P. Bruton, who prosecuted, intimated that further proceeding would be instituted against the club, or against some of the defendants in court that day.

The defendants were Lady Mowbray and Stourton, of Allerton Park, Knaresborough, chairman of the club; her two sons, Mr. John J. Stourton, of Cawston Manor, Norfolk, M.P. for Salford South, and Mr. William M. Stouton, Archibald Britton, secretary and manager of the club, and Arthur Dunwell, of Otley.

All five, with the Otley Derby Club committee, were summoned for conspiracy to exercise a lottery.

At the outset the magistrates' clerk mentioned that he found that he had bought a ticket in the Irish Sweep, and that it had come through Mr. Britton.

"Unfortunately I did not see my name in the paper", he said. "But I have mentioned the matter in case you have any objection to my sitting."

Mr. R. C. Davies (for defendants): I think in regard to that we are all criminals together. We are all in the same boat.

Last year 45,000 people joined Prizes were allocated to a fund on the Derby to the extent of £10,400 and about £4.500 was distributed to hospitals. There was a balance of about £7,566 to be accounted for.

"This no doubt, was accounted for," said Mr. Brutton, "but it is significant that one-third of the money subscribed went either for the benefit of the directors of in improvements to the club premises."

The hearing was adjourned.

MRS. DIAMOND JOINS THE FREAKS

Gangster's Widow As Turn In A Dime Show

NEW YORK (By Mail.)

It might be said of Jack Diamond as of the Thane of Cawdor—and others since—that nothing in his life became him like the leaving of it—but for reasons rather more grotesque.

The murder of the nine-lives gangster has been a lucky thing for two women who loved him—if you can feel that in these times of depression it is lucky to get a job even through the death of your man.

"Kiki" Roberts, his show-girl sweetheart, has had no difficulty in landing jobs with the cheaper sort of burlesque show ever since she has had the added glamour of being the murdered gunman's Mall.

But Mrs. Jack Diamond, the widow, has gone one better. She has joined a freak show at Coney Island and is on exhibition with midgets, pin-heads, and Siamese twins, telling about the gangster's love, at ten cents a time.

There are several freak shows on Coney Island—the blaring indecent, enjoyable playground of New York—but Mrs. Jack Diamond's is the most sensational and she is its star.

"The beautiful Mrs. Jack 'Legs' Diamond il person," shriek the placards, and the bearded woman and the armless girl take second place with the box office.

ONE AFTER ANOTHER.

It is a grotesque sight a man stands out on the platform before the gaudily painted marquee ringing a bell and thrusting forward one after another the sorry-freaks who afterwards for a dime may be seen at closer quarter.

Fan-heads, Mexican monsrosities with heads shaved to rhow the dimensions of their apple-sized skulls; Siamese twins fat and bored, standing back to back offering postcards of themselves is bathng suits; a three-foot midget with wizard xzfiffxzfiffxzfiff2 get with wizened face; Mrs. Jack Diamond, a plump and ordinary-looking woman twisting her handkerchief and nervously smiling at the crowd.

"Come on, girls! Step up! Hear what it's like to be a gangster's wife! Pay a dime to hear Mrs. 'Legs' Diamond's amazing story of love in the underworld! Step up and hear about the gunman lover!"

The crowd steps up, indeed.

Inside she has a little tent to herself with a small platform, where she stands and recites in a dead voice a dozen platitudes about her husband.

"Mr. Diamond was a good husband. Lots of the things said about him weren't true. I shall always love Jack."

She is not allowed to glorify the dead ganster. The police only granted a licence on the understanding that she must not make people feel sorry for him. So there is very little for her to say, for Mrs. Diamond is a good wife, and would never say anything against Jack. She just smiles recites, and take meals with the freaks in the back of the tens.

JUST SEE

WHAT THIS EMINENT PHYSICIAN SAYS ABOUT

GODREJ'S "EAU-DE-COLOGNE"

PEDDAR ROAD,
Bombay, 27th April, 32.

Dear Mr. GODREJ,

I thank you for the sample of "EAU-DE-COLOGNE," your firm so kindly sent me the other day.

I have used it and I have no hesitation to say that it is the best of its kind manufactured in India that I have come across.

Its aroma and cooling evaporating properties are excellent, and I can highly recommend it to the public more particularly sick-people who often need a bottle of "EAU-DE-COLOGNE.

Yours sincerely,
D. M. MASINA,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.)

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Many BLOCKS of PICTURES appearing in the Daily and Sunday Chronicle are FOR SALE at Two Annas and Nine Pies per Sq. inch inclusive of Postage

APPLY TO THE—

MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle"

Gambers' Birthday Concession

To celebrate the Birthday Anniversary (falling on the 13th of July) of our Principal—Prof. Gambers, we have the pleasure to announce that the following books on "Health and Sane Sex Living" by Prof. Gambers will be given away at

HALF THEIR USUAL PRICES

till the 31st OF JULY. Post your order by that date to avail of this GRAND Concession. All these books are too well-known for their practicability, lucidity and wealth of knowledge, to demand any further introduction.

Name of Books.	Original Price. Rs. As.
Indigestion. Causes and Natural Treatment ...	0 6
Constipation: Causes and Natural Treatment	0 6
Away with Colds	0 6
Health and Food Value of Potatoes ...	0 6
Surya Namaskaras	0 6
The Choice of Food	0 4
Onions for Health	0 4
Away with Headaches	0 4
How to live 100 Years	0 4
Exercises for the Eye to cure shortsightedness	0 4

The above prices are original. Half of these will be charged during the concession. Postage will be charged extra.

Hundreds of other "Standard Books on Health" and "Physical Culture" are also on sale at concession rates. Do not fail to send for our price list. It is a mine of information in itself in that it gives numerous extracts from and detailed particulars of the above books. It is sent GRATIS and POSTFREE.

BRIJMOHAN & Co., AMRITSAR.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Jeth Vad 10, 1988.
Parsi—Deh 25, 1301
Muslim—Safar 23, 1351
Sunrise—6hr. 4m.
Sunset—7hr. 20m.
Hightide—8.24—19.10
Lowtide—1.28 13-40
Phases of the Moon: New Moon 4th July 3h. 50m. a. m. 1st quarter 11th July 8h. 37m. a.m. Full Moon, 18th July, 2h. 36m. a. m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR— "MONTE CARLO MADNESS". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
EMPIRE—"SERVICE FOR LADIES". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"NIGHT RAID IN PARIS". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"STRICTLY DISHONOURABLE". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
RIALTO—"ONCE A SINNER". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
PATHE—"GREEKS HAD A WORD FOR THEM". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m. Thursday 3-30 p. m. Matinee.
WELLINGTON—"LOVE PARADE" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
WEST END— "WHITE DEVIL". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"MUFLIS-ASHAK". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. Matinee Friday 3 p. m.
OPERA HOUSE— "HOLLYWOOD HI-LIGHTS" (Revue Show). Daily at 10 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE: Parcel Mails for Germany direct per s. s. "Birkenfels" will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p. m on Tuesday the 28th instant.

THE GATHA SOCIETY: A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p. m. (S. T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall. Mr. B. T. Anklesaria will expound Yasna Ha 43 Stanzas 6 and 7.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION: Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, Prof. R. K. Kulkarni, Principal, Victoria College, Gwalior, will speak in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (French Bridge, Chowpati) (to-day) Tuesday at 6-30 p. m. on "Krishnamurti's View Point".

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Kaga Maru" left Colombo for Bombay via ports of Call on the 25th instant, and is due to arrive here on Wednesday morning the 29th idem. at day-light.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from London of 16th instant arrived at Aden at 5/30 a. m. on the 26th idem. and left there at 11 a. m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 p. m. on Thursday the 30th instant.

The "Rawalpindi" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at midnight the same day.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Argun Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on June 26 and is due to arrive on July 9 via Belawan Deli, Penang and Colombo.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from Bombay of the 18th instant arrived at Port Said at 5-30 p. m. on the 26th instant and left there at midnight the same day.

Assembly Of More Than Five Persons Banned

Bombay, Monday.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate has again extended the order preventing assembly of more than five persons in the disturbed parts of the city for 18 days more.

ORDINANCES MUST EXPIRE

Deccan Merchants' Protest Against "Interested" Propaganda

The following resolution was passed unanimously at a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Deccan Merchants' Association held on Friday last:—

"The Deccan Merchants' Association views with grave alarm the serious nature of the propaganda being carried on by interested parties, for the renewal of Ordinances. Government must be aware that public opinion in the country is overwhelmingly against the continuance of the Ordinances which are due to expire very shortly. As the Ordinances are definitely against the best interests of the country in general and trade and commerce in particular, we are of emphatic opinion that trade can never recover as long as the Ordinances remain in force. We, therefore, very strongly impress upon Government the advisability and the necessity to discontinue all the Ordinances forthwith, especially in view of the prevailing favourable atmosphere."

"DRINK TODDY & BE HEALTHY"

HIRJIBEHEDIN SUPPORTS SIR VASANTRAO'S RESOLUTION

Even Temperance Stalwarts Did Not Stop Tapping Of Trees, Says Dabholkar

The dull proceedings of the Bombay Municipal Corporation were enlivened at the fag end on Monday by the resolution of Sir V. A. Dabholkar who moved to rescind the resolution of the corporation passed in July 1930 prohibiting the sale of the right of tapping cocoanut trees on Municipal plots. The councillors hotly opposed the resolution but the Mayor had to postpone the discussion as many other councillors wished to address on the subject.

LOSS TO MUNICIPALITY.

Sir Vasantrao A Dabholkar moved.

"That in view of the loss of revenue incurred by the Bombay Municipality at the rate of about Rs. 44,000 per annum since the passing of Corporation Resolution No. 2915, dated the 21st July 1930, prohibiting the sale of the right of tapping cocoanut trees on Municipal plots for drawing toddy, and of the acute financial stringency felt by the Corporation at present, the Corporation do rescind their aforesaid Resolution and request the Commissioner to take steps forthwith for the sale of the rights of tapping cocoanut trees on Municipal plots as in previous years, to prevent further loss of revenue from that source."

Sir Vasantrao in moving the resolution said that the resolution passed in 1930 was in no way meant to promote temperance. If it was so, the sale of toddy in Bombay imported from outside Bombay would not have increased.

AIDING CONGRESS?

Sir Vasantrao quoted figures to show that while the sale of imported toddy in Bombay in 1929-30 was 441,000 gallons in 1931-32 it had increased to 6,99,000 gallons He then submitted that the resolution of 1930 was passed more to promote the Congress activities than to promote temperance. Not only that the Bombay Municipality lost Rs. 44,000 annually by that resolution but the Bombay Improvement Trust also lost revenue and the whole figure came to about Rs. 75,000 a year.

STALWARTS OF TEMPERANCE.

Sir Vasantrao then pointed out the portraits of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and the late Sir Pherozshah Mehta, hung in the corporation hall, and said though they were stalwarts of temperance, yet did not stop tapping of toddy trees on municipal properties. Then, if the corporation went to the government for assistance, in future naturally they would point out that the corporation had stopped their own source of revenue and it was no use coming to them for help.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram seconded the resolution.

POLICY OF PROHIBITION.

Mr. Ramji Bharmal opposed the resolution on principle.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi also opposed the resolution and said the corporation had laid down a certain policy of prohibition and they should not go back over it.

BENEFITS OF DRINKING.

Mr. Hirjibelhedin spoke on the benefits derived by toddy drinking which cured diabetes and which was a blood purifier and a tonic He pointed out Mr. Byramji N. Gamadia who was a toddy drinker to show what a good health he had derived by toddy drinking. Even, he said, it was appreciated by a Governor of Bombay who opined that it was better than champaigne.

"CAN EASILY FOREGO."

Mr. H. A. Lalji said the corporation had certain responsibility which they had to discharge under any circumstances. If the corporation could afford to spend lakhs of rupees a year for medical relief and education, they could easily forego Rs. 44,000 a year which was to the interest of the citizens.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation passed the following resolutions on Monday:—

Moved by Dr. A G. Viegas:

"That the Municipal Secretary do purchase a copy of the report of the Lancet Commission on Nurses, their recruitment, etc., and placed it on the Corporation Table for a month and thereafter in the Municipal Library."

"That considering that the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company has been treated by the Corporation very liberally, the Corporation are very strongly of opinion that the rate per unit for consumption of electrical energy should be reduced to annas three both for the general public and the offices.

That representatives of the Corporation be appointed to meet in conference the representatives of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company for the above purpose and to submit their report on the subject to the Corporation at an early date."

"That Corporation Resolution No. 6563, dated the 15th October 1931, referring to a Committee the question of representing to Government the necessity of their exercising early the power of appointing an Advisory Board, under Clause XI of the Schedule to the Indian Electricity Act, for revising the rates for electrical energy charged to the different classes of consumers, both domestic and industrial, by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., be "rescinded."

That the Corporation are of opinion that a representation as mentioned above should be addressed to Government at an early date.

That a Committee be appointed to draft, in consultation to the Commissioner, a suitable representation to Government on the subject and submit the same to the Corporation for approval at an early date."

Moved by Mr. K. H. Goregaokar and seconded by Mr. A. P. Sabavala .

"That in view of the improper and insanitary state in which the Chowpatty foreshore continues, Medical Relief and Public Health Committee be requested to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, and report as to the steps that should be taken to bring the foreshore in an up-to-date aesthetic and hygienic condition as would befit the City."

"That the Corporation is of opinion that the use of Shahabad and Tandur "Ladi" for the pavement of fottpaths in the City is undesirable and should be stopped hereafter inasmuch as it, within a very short period of its being set, gets extremely polished, smooth and slippery, constituting a source of serious danger to the pedestrains, particularly during the monsoon, and that, wherever, footpaths paved with such 'ladi' have become dangerous in the above manner, immediate steps should be taken to sel up and roughen the surface thereof."

The corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

NO BIDDERS FOR TWO SHOPS.

The auction sale of toddy shops this year realised Rs. 5,71,915 as against Rs. 4,46,115 last year. The sale was over at 4 p.m.

Only two shops were not sold for want of bidders.

EXTRADITED FROM PHALTON STATE

Kolapur Jockey's Servant In Custody

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The jockey of the Maharaja of Kolhapur, figured as the complainant before Mr. P. L. Thakker, where one Hari Eknath Kocheker was charged with theft of Rs. 2,050.

The Police in their remand application said that the accused was an employee of Mr. Bhimrao Jadhav, Jockey to the Maharaja of Kolhapur, who lived in the Mahalaxmi Race Course. On March 19, the accused ran away to his native place with Rs. 2,050 belonging to Mr. Jadhav. The accused was arrested at Dudhebavi, in the Phalton State and Rs. 1,900 and some property were recovered from the accused.

On an extradition warrant the accused was brought to Bombay in May last and as still a portion of the amount is to be decovered, the police wanted the remand of the accused to their custody till July 4.

The application was granted.

Missing Hindus

The Secretary of the Hindu Relief Committee, Mahajanwadi, writes to say that: 1. Durgaprasad Nantomlal (age 7) and 2. Nana Rama Ghadge are reported to have been missing.

CITY RIOTING ECHO

Four Accused Refused Bail

BOMBAY, Monday.

Four persons, including the proprietor of a hotel, and a tailor were arrested by the Princess St. Police, on Saturday last, as they were suspected to be implicated in cases of looting, arson and murder. Their names are Babu Pundale, Dagnu Dhondu, N. Maha deo, and Subhan Prabhu.

They were placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, and remanded to police custody till July 4.

BAIL REFUSED.

Mr. Vijayakar and Mr. Chhatrapathi, who appeared for the accused applied for bail which was refused. The police objecting to bail informed the Court that the accused were suspected to be involved in several cases of looting.

STABBING INCIDENT AT MIDNIGHT

Hindu Assaulted At Jambli Moholla

BOMBAY, Monday.

After the stabbing incident at Falkland Road on Sunday evening of which Juma Usman a Muslim, was the victim, another incident occurred at Jambli Moholla at about 1 a.m. to-day in which Ganpat Ramchandra a Hindu was severely assaulted by some Muslims.

The police removed the injured man to the J. J. Hospital.

Since this morning, however, not a single case of assault has been recorded and the impression is gaining ground among the public that these stray assaults on Saturdays and Sundays are due to excessive drinking. Whatever be the cause, the public are getting tired of these sporadic occurrences and their desire is that peace and harmony may prevail again in the city.

Owing to the set back to peace on Sunday, the shops in the riot-stricken area which have opened for the past few days, were again closed to-day.

Falkland Road Victim Of Stabbing Dies

BOMBAY, Monday.

Jumma Ushman (35), who was stabbed yesterday evening at Falkland Road, succumbed to the injuries sustained in the J.J. Hospital. He expired to-day at 12-30 p.m. The Coroner will hold an inquest on Wednesday morning.

CITY RETURNING TO NORMAL LIFE

BOMBAY, Monday.

Barring two stray assaults in the morning, the day passed off peacefully. There was little excitement in Bhendi Bazar and Kalbadevi Road in the afternoon, but no untoward incident was reported till midnight at any of the hospitals.

BENGAL COUNCIL TERM EXTENDED.

CALCUTTA, June 27.

A gazette extraordinary issued this evening announces the extension of the term of the Bengal Legislative Council for a year from July 1 by the Governor the special circumstances for taking of this action being the existence of urgent business requiring the Council's attention and impending constitutional developments. The Council meets on August 1.—A. P.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, June 27.
Previous Closing 3.61 1/2
To-day's Closing ... 3.61

T. T. ON NEW YORK

London, June 27.
Previous Closing 3.62
To-day's Opening ... 3.61 3/8
To-day's Closing 3.61

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER

New York, June 27.
Previous Closing Rate ... 5.40
To-day's Opening Rate 5.43
Difference ..... +.03
To-day's Closing Rate ... 5.46
Difference ..... +.06

BROACH EXPECTATIONS
July/August Rs. 160/8
April/May Rs. 172

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER

Liverpool, June 27.
Previous Closing Rate ... 4.06
To-day's Opening Rate 4.09
Difference ..... +.03
To-day's Closing Rate ... 4.08
Difference ..... +.02

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, June 27.
Silver Ready 16 11/16
Higher 1/16
Silver Forward 16 3/4
Higher 1/16
Market:—China bought.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, June 27.
Silver Ready Rs. 54 9 0
Silver Asad Rs. 54 12 0
Gold Ready Rs. 35 1 0
Rs. 28 6 6

INDIA 70 BEHIND ON 1st INNINGS

Second Day Of Test Match

(Continued From Page 1.)

dary with the top of the handle sending the ball high over square leg's head. The Sikh batsman also cut superbly behind point for another 4, but he was caught at mid-off by the English skipper off Bowes. (181|7|15).

Palia at this stage had only a single run to his credit.

ROT SETS IN.

Palia was then joined by Jehangir Khan. The Mysore batsman played such watchful cricket that it was 25 minutes before he started scoring. Robins has just resumed the attack and he found Jehangir Khan an easy prey to his googly, the 8th wicket falling for the addition of a single run to the total. (182|8|1).

Amar Singh then filled the vacancy and played Bowes confidently, but Voce resuming the attack at 188 got him caught by Robins at forward point for 5. (188|9|5).

Nissar brought up the tourists' tail, but he was dismissed by Voce in the same over for the addition of a bare single, thus terminating the Indian innings for 189, Palia not out 1.

Indians were all out one hour after lunch. Their innings lasted 10 minutes over 4 hours.

Scores:—
ENGLAND 1st Innings ... 259

England Open Their Second Innings

With a lead of 70 runs over India, England opened with Sutcliffe and Holmes, to the bowling of Nissar and Amar Singh. Sutcliffe scoored off all the first five balls in four overs and then offered a chance to the wicket-keeper off Amar Singh, which was not, however, accepted.

Scoring was slow and it took half an hour to make the first 10 runs.

BATSMEN COME IN FOR BARRACKING.

The crowd mildly barracked batsmen, but barrackers were not making allowance for the excellent bowling and fielding which soon had their reward.

Thirty runs were made in the first hour and then Sutcliffe was out. Attempting to hook he skied Amar Singh and was held by Naidu at square leg for 19. (30|1|19)

Holmes was joined by Woolley but the pair made only 8 runs for the second wicket, Woolley square cut Amar Singh for 4, but off the next over Holmes who had never been easy, was bowled bb Jehangir Khan for 11 (38|2|11) Woolley being 6.

Hammond had not scored at the time of wiring, Woolley is 7 and the total 39 for 2.

JEHANGIR KHAN'S THIRD VICTIM.

Only 16 runs were made for the third England wicket which fell at 54 Jehangir Khan then taking his second wicket by clean-bowling Hammond (54-3-12). Woolley who was now 10, made 11 more runs and then Jehangir Khan again proved successful, Colah holding the Kent veteran at 67 (67-4-21). Jardine is not out with 2.

Jardine and Paynter became associated for the fifth wicket and remain unseparated at the close with 25 and 50 respectively, total being 141 for 4.

INDIA—(1ST INNINGS).

Navle b Bowes	12
Naomal l.b.w. b Robins	33
Wazirali l.b.w. b Brown	31
Naidu c Robins, b Voce	40
Colah c Robins, b Bowes	24
Nazir Ali b Bowes	13
Palia (not out)	1
Lall Singh c Jardine; b Bowes	15
Jehangir Khan b Robins	1
Amar Singh c Robins, b Voce	5
Nissar b Voce	1
Extras	15
Total	189

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bowes	30	13	49	4
Voce	17	6	23	3
Brown	25	7	48	1
Robins	17	4	31	2
Hammond	4	0	15	0

—Reuter.

ENGLAND: 2ND INNINGS.

1	Sutcliffe, c Naidu, b Amarsingh	19
2	Holmes, b Jehangir Khan	11
3	Hammond, b Jehangir Khan	12
4	Woolley, c Colah, b Jehangir Khan	21
5	Jardine, not out	25
6	Paynter, not out	50
	Extras	3
	Total (for 4 wkts.)	141

Governor's Sympathy

DARJEELING, June 27.

The Governor has sent the following telegram to the District Magistrate, Dacca:—

"Deeply regret to hear of the death of Mr. Kamakhya Prosad Sen, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Munsiganj. Kindly convey my profound sympathy to his family."—A. P.

BHENDI BAZAR ROMANCE

The Girl Was Deceived By The Accused, Says Father

BOMBAY, Monday.

"I went with the accused secretly that evening when we went out of Bombay, although my father was at home" said the young Muslim girl at the resumed hearing of what is known as the "Bhendy Bazar Kidnapping" case, where one Aziz Ahemadkhan stands charged with being in wrongful possession of minor girl (below 18) before Mr. P. L. Thakker.

EXCHANGE OF LETTERS.

On being cross-examined by the defence counsel the girl said that there was exchange of love letters between the accused and herself. The acquitance between both of them has been for the last one year. It was the accused who wrote her first. Although she was surprised at his writing to her modesty prevented her from telling it to her parents.

MAGISTRATE INTERVENES.

When the defence counsel put the witness a question regarding her willingness to accompany the accused the Magistrate intervened and said that the prosecution is admitting that she was perfectly willing to elope with the accused and that there was no use labouring on that question. As it was the defence case that the girl had already been married to the accused the Magistrate wanted proofs for proving that.

NO ELOPEMENT.

The girl further being examined said that she did ask the accused to approach her parents about their marriage. It is absolutely false that she was married to the accused. The girl continuing said that at Pilibit (near Naimital) she came to know that the accused was married and had two children. It is false that she eloped with the accused's brother from Bombay. She went out of Bombay with the accused.

GIRL'S FATHER'S EVIDENCE.

Earlier, the father of the girl, an Encroachment Officer of the Bombay Municipality giving evidence said that he knew nothing of the love affair of his doughter and the accused. He came to know of the accused only when he got the letters the accused had written to his daughter. When he met his daughter at Pilbiti she told him that the accused had deceived her and had brought her there.

At first, the accused was charged with kidnapping a minor girl and later when it was found that she was above 16, the accused was charged under 373 of the Indian Penal code (being in wrongful possession of a minor girl for immoral purposes).

POSTPONED.

The case has been postponed to July 11 for the hearing of witnesses to prove that the accused and the girl have been married.

FIRE IN SWADESHI CLOTH SHOP

BOMBAY, Monday.

A small fire broke out to-day at about 8 p.m. in a Swadeshi Store (cloth shop) in Zaveri Bazar. A Sikh watchman and a police constable on duty, noticed smoke coming out of the shop. The Fire Brigade was communicated with. Two fire-engines from Bhuleshwar and Babula Tank Road rushed to the spot and extinguished the fire immediately. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 1,000. The cause of the fire is not known.

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
ANOTHER HIT BY THE DIRECTOR OF "SEED" WHICH SET THE VOGUE FOR DELICIOUSLY SOPHISTICATED COMEDY DRAMA
The Universal Jewel Production.
Strictly Dishonourable
Dealing with the adventures of an unsophisticated girl who dares everything in her quest of love, with—
PAUL LUKAS
SIDNEY FOX
LEWIS STONE
ALSO A COMEDY SPECIAL
—RUNNING HOLLYWOOD—
with SIDNEY—MURRAY—RUBIN.

THE RIALTO
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SHOULD A GIRL TELL ALL BEFORE MARRIAGE?
Come And Learn From
ONCE A SINNER
A new picture with
DOROTHY MACKAILL
ALSO A MACK SENNETT COMEDY.

YOU'VE GOTTA BOOK NOW!
SUMPTUOUS DOUBLE FAIR
At Bombay's Leading Talkie House
THE CAPITOL
NEXT SATURDAY
METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S FIRST MUSICAL COMEDY OF THE CURRENT SEASON
FLYING HIGH
FLYING HIGH
WITH THE GREATEST CHORUS EVER ASSEMBLED IN MOTION PICTURES
All Dance Ensembles By The Director of "WHOOPEE"
Starring
BERT LAHR
THE RUBBER-FACED COMEDIAN
CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD
THE LONGEST LAUGH IN PICTURES
9 Delightful Reels
Packed with
CRAZY COMEDY!
ZAZZY SONGS!
SWELL GALS!
ALSO 4 REELS OF MIRTHQUAKE
LAUREL and HARDY
IN A PARODY ON THE FOREIGN LEGION
"BEAU HUNKS"
Plans open At The Theatre.

PATHE
DAILY 6-30 & 10 P.M.
MATINEE THURSDAY at 3-30 p.m.

THE SCREAMINGLY FUNNY COMEDY OF
BROADWAY'S THREE GOLD DIGGERS

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1932

FAILURE CONFESSED

The statement made by the Secretary of State in the House of Commons yesterday, is a masterpiece of vague and involved phraseology.

Presumably it was made to clear away the mists from a situation that is involved in uncertainty and so befogged and hopeless that even the Government's chief organ in the Press has had to confess that nobody can see the way out.

THICKENING THE FOG

But instead of clearing away the mists, it thickens the fog in which everybody, including the Government, will now be groping for direction more hopelessly than ever.

It may be that Sir Samuel Hoare has been able to explain the position and plans of the Government more clearly but at the time of writing there is nothing but the obscure statement issued from Simla to go by.

TWO DEFINITE POINTS

It is possible to disentangle only to two definite things from the bog of viscous verbosity in which the intentions of the Government have been submerged.

These are, (1) that the intention to introduce Provincial Autonomy pending the completion of the scheme for a Federation still remains; (2) that the single Bill which is to embody both is to be deferred until the Consultative Committee has completed its labours and a Joint Parliamentary Committee has considered the whole scheme.

As to how long this will take and when anything will be done at all there is no indication whatever.

CHANGED HIS PLANS

It is clear, if one reads between the lines and draws the natural inference from the indecisive state in which the future is left, that the Secretary of State has been compelled to change his plans at the eleventh hour.

The decision to go ahead without any further session of the R. T. C. remains but a sop is thrown to the protestants against this abandonment of the Conference method by the further lease of life to be given to the Consultative Committee.

This, however, amounts to little, for after the Consultative Committee has concluded its labours, everything will be left in the hands of the Cabinet and the Joint Parliamentary Committee which will be assisted by Indian advisers selected by the Government.

FEDERATION INDEFINITELY DELAYED

Most significant is the intimation that there can be no federation until all units are ready adequately to fulfil their several functions. This may mean a prolonged and indefinite delay, lasting for many years, before the conditions laid down come into being.

To expect any responsible body of opinion in the country to accept these vague, undefined plans, as a satisfaction of the Nation's hunger for an immediate measure of Responsible Government, giving Indians control over their own affairs, is an absurdity of which only the Secretary of State could be guilty.

NEW ORDINANCE

To accentuate the inadequacy of this attempt to meet the country's demand for immediate satisfaction, we are told that emergency powers by ordinance are to be renewed with slight modifications for another six months, despite the protests that have issued from every quarter against this step.

Sir Samuel Hoare has evidently been made to realise that he misjudged the situation when he laid his plans, for an early Bill embodying immediate Provincial Autonomy and Federation at a later stage.

But both he and the Government of India have again misjudged the temper of the whole country in the new and amended plan that has now been disclosed. They are merely a postponement of schemes which will satisfy none, not the drastic alteration that was needed to satisfy even moderate opinion.

A DISMAL FAILURE

The dual policy has been a dismal failure. This statement of the Secretary of State and the decision that the ordinance powers must be renewed because an "emergency" still exists is a confession of that failure

HOW LONG.

How Long do the Viceroy and Sir Samuel Hoare and his colleagues suppose they can prolong the deplorable conditions that their dual policy has created and which will be aggravated and intensely worsened by their inability to tackle the question of constitutional reform on broad and bold lines?

CAN THIS CHECK TERRORISM?

We referred the other day to the inadequate sentences in what is called the Nawapara (Chittagong) Rape Case in which two constables were sentenced to three and two years' R. I. for raping a woman at dead of night, after forcibly removing her husband and detaining him until the deed was committed. As we pointed out the heinous character of this odious crime was enhanced by the fact that the accused were constables whose duty it was to protect the people, but who instead terrorised over them and abused the excessive power with which they had been armed. Sir Charles Tegart who is familiar with the ways of the Police in Bengal complained at the Police Dinner in London of the "barrage of false charges" against the police in his speech the other day and the Prince of Wales paid a tribute to the efficiency of the police in India.

SUFFERINGS OF THE PEOPLE.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" has done a great service to the public by publishing extracts from the records of the case and asking either the High Court or the Government to move in the matter with a view to bringing the guilty to the realisation of the enormity of their crime and vindicating the public right to due justice. So far neither Sir John Anderson nor the High Court has shown any inclination to interfere. But if we read the statements made by many of the witnesses before the court it is possible to get some, though a remote idea of the severity of the ordinance rule and the sufferings of inoffensive people who have not the least connection with the terrorists. And these are not isolated instances.

MIDNIGHT VISITS.

In the Charubala Case, her husband, Manindra Nath De, stated before the Court:

"On another night previous to this some seven constables, including Bengali Chowkidars came to his house and asked him to open the door which he did. They flashed torchlights and asked him to remove the veil of his wife. He did it and they saw her face."

What had the police to do with women at dead of night? Another witness Sekambari De, a neighbour of the raped girl, told the court:

"On Saturday night a constable or two entered her room when she opened the door. The constable kept the gun and asked her to go away. Her daughter-in-law and grandson seized her out of fear. She refused to go out. The constable then went away. The constable went to her house on Tuesday morning.

There was another witness, Rahamatali Chowkidar, who deposed before the court:

"They had to patrol villages with the military police. They used to knock at the door of the people and the villagers lighted their lamps and opened the door. The constables looked into the hut with torch lights and the women had to remove their veils."

This kind of patrolling, it appears, has been going on not for a day or a week, but for months together and the Government, instead of putting a stop to it have again promulgated the new Ordinance.

A FACILE WEAPON.

We are told that an Englishman's home is his castle, but in the district of Chittagong the very reverse is the case. To women in purdah nothing is more insulting than to ask them to remove their veil before strangers and is it any wonder that such extreme powers in the hands of the class of people, from whom the ordinary police constables are drawn, are abused? They are a facile instrument for the infliction of unnecessary and thoughtless suffering on the poor. This kind of ordinance rule is not the means by which terrorism can be stamped out.

HYPOCRISY OF DISARMAMENT TALKS

Britain, Biggest Exporter Of War Material

(From Our Own Correspondent).

(By Air Mail.)

LONDON, June 19.

When the British Cabinet was drafting the speech of the Prime Minister and that of Sir John Simon, the Foreign Minister, for the consumption of the world at the Disarmament Conference at Geneva, Fleet Street took every opportunity to placate the British Delegation to the Conference by giving on the front pages of the newspapers what purported to be the "Holiday Programme" of the nation Nonetheless, by an irony of fate, the League of Nations issued during the week its annual publication giving statistics of the trade in arms and ammunitions of different countries.

AMAZING FIGURES

According to this year book, Great Britain is the biggest exporter of war material in the world. The statistics show that the world value of armament exports in 1930 was £11,343,000 and of this total Britain exported to the value of £3,493,644 or 30.8 per cent. Britain has accepted the position of being the supplier of one third of the world's war material since 1925. More than half of these exports go to the British Dominion and the Colonies. The next largest exporter in 1930 was France, with 12.9 per cent. followed by the United States of America—11.7 per cent. and other European countries. These amazing figures regarding the armaments export trade of Great Britain are of special significance in relation to what is now happening in the Far East.

Japan has received large armament supplies from British munition factories for many years, and these supplies greatly increased with the beginning of the Sino-Japanese conflict having risen from an average of £17,000 per month last year to £40,000 in April of this year. According to this official record, no less than 240 field and machine guns and six million machine gun cartridges were exported from Britain to Japan during February, March and April. In addition to these there is a considerable export of chemicals to Japan which, although they may be used for war purposes, are not included in the official figures regarding munitions.

AN EYE WASH

On the day this array of statistics was published the British Prime Minister was closetted with M. Herriot, the French Premier, at Geneva, discussing what is, we are told, a programme for all nations for the reduction of arms. But the acute disagreement on the questions connected with disarmament prevented the General Commission of the Conference from sitting on Tuesday last, as previously arranged. MacDonald and Herriot resumed their conversations in the morning and subsequently the former saw Grandi, the Italian Foreign Secretary. In the meanwhile, simple Simon had a conversation with the American delegation. It is freely stated that in regard to disarmament the French Premier is willing to agree to Britain's proposal for a draft convention for a general reduction of from five to ten per cent. in naval, military and air expenditure.

AMERICAN PROPOSALS.

This, however, does not involve any disarmament at all. If the fall in prices is taken into account, it is clear that even on the basis of a ten per cent. reduction the various countries can still purchase more armaments and maintain greater forces on the reduced expenditure than they could have maintained on the original expenditure two years ago. When such are the pourparlers between the British and French Premiers, the American delegation is manoeuvring against the Franco-British plan and will probably come out sharply against it, putting the responsibility for the fiasco of the Conference on the shoulders of the two countries. It is rumoured that the American delegation told M. Herriot and Mr. MacDonald that their country had introduced a definite plan for disarmament. The delegation also pointed out that the Chief of the German delegation had introduced a German plan based on the degree of disarmament imposed on the conquered nations by the Versaille Treaty.

WEEK-KNEED SIMON.

In these circumstances the Bureau of the Conference met on Tuesday night and at this meeting the French Premier proposed that as a first step a convention should immediately be drafted upon the one point on which there is general agreement—namely, the suppression of bacteriological and chemical warfare. This has provoked universal resentment amongst the anti-war section of the British population and the Labour Party attributes the failure of British Government in disarming the nations of the world to the week-kneed policy of the Foreign Secretary. "Sir John Simon does not reach the standard of British Foreign Secretaries of the past," said Mr. Lees Smith, the ex-President of the Board of Education, when he attacked the British policy at Geneva and criticised Sir John's foreign secretaryship during a speech at Middlesex. "He has never previously shown any interest in foreign policy," went on Mr. Lee Smith, "and is now satisfied in repeating the briefs prepared for him by the Services Department at Whitehall as if he were arguing a ten pounds case in a County Court. It is time the country woke to the fact that the Disarmament Conference is in peril of ending in smoke. The British Government is playing the role of a second rate Power and has given up any attempt to reclaim the leadership of Europe."

According to the Labour Party the key to the success of the Conference is the abolition of the battleship, which the British Government is doing everything possible to prevent. The Government's only concrete proposal has been the abolition of the submarine say the angry Labourites They look upon this as a naive suggestion which, unless the battleship is abolished at the same time, is seen by every foreign Power to be merely the means of giving the British navy the advantage over all others.

VISCOUNT CECIL'S WARNING.

That the Conference is on the eve of a total failure is admitted even by its chairman, Mr. Arthur Henderson, who addressing an urgent communication to the British pacifists hoped that "all the friends of peace and those who believe in security by disarmament will not be discouraged by the news that the Disarmament Conference has failed." And Viscount Cecil is also disappointed with the manner which the British delegation is approaching the Conference. Speaking in London in support of disarmament he uttered a warning full of gravity, quietly spoken, but pregnant with meaning. "Geneva is an attempt to correct evils, chronic in the world since the beginning of the civilization. We are living in a state of preparation to war with one another. Unless we find a remedy we have no right to expect a continuance of peace. The time has gone by for vague aspirations in favour of peace. Mere guarantees are no longer of any use."

(To Be Continued.)

Notes of the Day

Exit Absolutism.

The King of Siam has acted wisely in his acceptance of the people's demand that he should become a constitutional monarch. His conduct speaks much for his wisdom and his lively perception of his own true interests and those of his fellow-countrymen. Absolute rule is now an anachronism and is fast disappearing everywhere, in the East as in the West. Absolutism, even if it is beneficent or tempered with the show of consultation with popular leaders, as in the Indian States, is no substitute for democracy and cannot be acceptable to the people. The tide of democracy is advancing rapidly, every impediment swept away adding to its ever-increasing force, and it is futile and dangerous to resist the on-rushing tide.

Democracy In The East.

The strong democratic movements in China, Japan, India, Egypt, Siam and elsewhere in the East make short work of the theory that democracy is unsuited to the Orient. It is undoubted that a few years more will signalise the triumph of democracy from one end of Asia to another. What part the Indian Princes may play in that triumph need not be discussed at present. If they are wise, they should not wait for history to repeat itself in every detail. They will anticipate the inevitable assertion of democracy and proceed to introduce schemes of responsible Government without avoidable delay.

A Scrap Of Paper.

In answer to a question by Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, the U. P. Home Member gave a lengthy reply about the classification of prisoners. Under the rules a prisoner may be given A class if he is a "non-habitual prisoner of good character and by social status, education and habit of life has been accustomed to a superior mode of living." There are some exceptions, but none of them debar an ordinary "satyagrahi" from coming within the purview of these rules. Almost the same conditions are made applicable to B class. Yet how many people in Bombay from among the thousands who have been jailed have been given a higher class than C. The Satyagrahis never hanker for any class except C, but that does not dispose of the responsibility of the Magistrates and the Government have an obvious duty of their own. In Bombay City, the people who have been given A or B class can be counted on one's fingers; the general rule is C for everybody including women. The rules, it would seem, are only made to be treated as a "scrap of paper."

A Sylhet Solon.

In the notorious "Janasakti" case in which the paper was called upon to make a deposit by the Government through the Magistrate, the High Court quashed the order. But it appears that the Government are not perturbed by these things and the Additional District Magistrate of Sylhet has again called upon the publisher and printer to make a deposit. The High Court order means in effect that the printer and publisher can carry on their business without making a deposit, but apparently in Sylhet the executive can do what it likes. The printer will now have to go to the High Court and again fight out the case and will have to spend a considerable amount for the purpose. Is this not a fit case for instituting contempt of court proceedings against this Sylhet Solon who, it seems, does not know the elements of law? In the meanwhile is not the editor of "Janasakti" justified in continuing the publication of the paper, without making a deposit?

Swadeshi Insurance.

The Indian Insurance Companies Association of Bombay, at its annual general meeting held last week, expressed natural satisfaction at the progress of Indian Insurance during the last few years, thanks mainly to the Swadeshi sentiment prevailing all over the country. Indian Insurance Companies on their part have done much to cope with the increasing demand for insurance in various directions, but they can and should do a great deal more to promote sound Insurance in India. In the first place they should guard themselves and the public against the spurious "free" Insurance companies which are cropping up in various parts of the country. Secondly, they should provide ample facilities for the training of Insurance experts and, in particular, actuaries. We do not see why the Indian Merchants' Chamber or the Insurance Association should not hold their own examinations in actuarial science and Insurance in general.

ARTIGLIO RETURNS TO SALVAGE

Gold To Come To London

(COPY RIGHT.)

LONDON, June 27.

Artiglio's "arrested" cargo of gold was released to-day. The gold will now presumably come to London while Artiglio is free to return to salvage remainder of Egypt's treasure.—Reuter.

Tipsy-Cake

"The Statesman" (Calcutta) is very weary of the present situation, which it has done so much to create. Passing its hand across its aching brow it says, helplessly, Government must be wondering anxiously every day whether it can make any move that will be the beginning of better things." Carried 'nem con.'

* * *

The poor thing goes on to remark that "All know that matters cannot remain as they are indefinitely and no one seems to know anything else." Also carried without a single dissentient voice.

* * *

Next we are told, "the condition of the country is deplorable and the resentment against the ordinances bitter," and by way of emphasising the hopelessness of it, that "things are at a deadlock, and will continue so while the civil disobedience temper is manifest." Rather signif don't you think, all this coming from Chowringhee?

* * *

Who is it slips these truthful little contributions into her precious editorial columns, when the Old Lady's back is turned?

* * *

If it were your painful duty to scan the columns of Bori Bunder's mournful products, as it is ours, you'd get awfully tired over the week-end. All the news is repeated three times without apology and by the time Monday morning comes you begin to wonder whether you are reading what the "Bombay Courier" wrote a hundred years ago.

* * *

The Surat correspondent of the "Times of India" makes a great parade of the fact that "even Hindus bought Congress property" at the sale of moveable properties of the District Congress Committee, and some even in Gandhi caps. Something wrong with the poor boob's thinking apparatus.

* * *

Thirteen Patels of Jalalpur and 18 patels of Bulsar have been made patels for life in recognition of their services during the C. D. movement. Well, they might have met with a worse fate and they can thank their stars they are not qualified for the O. B. E.

* * *

"BOMBAY'S COTTON TRADE "BROKERS' HOPES RISING."

Only to become "broken hopes" again we fear.

* * *

"ATTEMPT TO DERAIL DECCAN QUEEN"

Surely the appropriate word would be "dethrone." That would clinch the suspicion that revolutionaries are at their fell work again.

* * *

Capt. Grant Fyves of S.S. "Hatipura" which arrived in Bombay on Saturday has "reported having met with strong monsoon in east Arabian Sea during the voyage." Yes, but it got here first and reported itself. Next please!

* * *

The latest reports from Lausanne suggest an early adjournment and another session in the Autumn. In the meanwhile the statesmen will engage themselves in further disarmament discussions. Aren't they boys for work? "Never say Die," is their motto.

* * *

All the papers are full of photos of the naked Sadhus and Sanyasis. And in Canada they would be liable to get 20 years and make the police as busy as a Civil Disobedience campaign. Now who are the more civilised?

* * *

Bidding was brisk at the liquor auction sales in Bombay yesterday. Isn't it nice to get back to the good old days of good government, law and order and plenty to drink? It's a pity we can't get enough to eat as well.

* * *

The King of Siam received an ovation on his return to the capital, after pledging himself to rule constitutionally. But the members of the Royal Family, still kept as hostages in the Palace for his good behaviour, must have been wondering when their turn for an ovation is coming.

* * *

Sir Stanley Jackson says that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said to him five years ago, "I believe I should make an excellent Tory Foreign Minister," and Sir Stanley was simple enough to be surprised!

STAGE SET FOR SIMON

But the Country is Prepared not to be Dazzled

By B. G. HORNIMAN.

By the time these lines appear in print Sir Samuel Hoare will be making his long expected statement in the House of Commons "reviewing the present stage of the development of the Government's dual policy" and indicating the Cabinet's future programme for "constitutional advance on the lines of an All-India Federation set out by the Government early in December"—to use the words of the officially inspired statement cabled by British Official Wireless on Saturday.

It may seem something in the nature of a task of supererogation further to discuss in advance the possibilities of a statement the lines of which have already been decided and which, in a few hours, will be public property. All the same, I think it will be profitable to draw attention to certain aspects of the situation and emphasise certain indications in order that we may be fully warned and prepared for the likely dangers of the entirely new situation that Sir Samuel Hoare's statement of policy will create.

SIMLA SURPRISED.

We are told that that the statement issued by the Western India Liberal Association has caused surprise in official circles in Simla. It is based, says the Associated Press, on incomplete conjectures and the Liberals should have awaited the announcement of "the programme of constitutional procedure" which the Secretary of State is about to make, and the inspired agency adds,

"The fact that His Majesty's Government are, it is believed, contemplating procedure by one Bill, suggests that they are fully alive to the importance of carrying with them the support of Indian opinion and of continuing the policy of effective consultation and co-operation."

NEEDED PROTEST.

This is, of course, the "catch" and provides the very need and reason for the Liberal Association's warning. The attitude of official circles in Simla, however, is in itself not surprising. It is characteristic. When a nice little scheme has been prepared to dish the politicians the Bureaucracy is always blandly surprised when the public becomes suspicious and wonders why they cannot trust the Government and wait and see how they propose to fulfil their obligations to the country. The Liberals have done well in addressing this warning to the Government that the abandonment of the Round Table Conference, which they have in view, will be strongly resented and create a very grave situation 'vis-a-vis' the Moderate opinion of the country.

CHINTAMANI'S WARNING.

The warning of the Western Liberals has been followed by another one from Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, the President of the National Liberal Federation and Chairman of the U. P. Liberal Federation, who has been silent for so long. The warning is belated, and would have been more effective if it had come earlier. It has come late because Mr. Chintamani has failed all this time to read the ominous signs that Sir Samuel Hoare had decided to go off on an entirely new track and ignored the uncontradicted statements regarding his intentions which have been appearing in the "Chronicle" for the past two months.

Mr. Chintamani now at the eleventh hour warns the Prime Minister, to whom he has cabled direct, of "the uneasiness created in the public mind at the reported decision not to convene the Round Table Conference to conclude the deliberations on the Round Table Conference.

"POSITION AGGRAVATED."

He says:—

"The abandonment of the conference method, notwithstanding the assurances of the Prime Minister in December, is bound to increase suspicion, accentuate discontent and still further weaken the very difficult position of advocates of constitutional as against direct action. The position has been aggravated by the reports that His Majesty's Government will only introduce Provincial Autonomy at an early date, leaving Central responsibility for the future."

Mr. Chintamani also protests against the reported intention to promulgate a consolidated ordinance to replace the existing ones, but I am not concerned with that here, because there is no certainty about the Government's intentions in this respect and it is not known exactly what they are going to do in regard to the Ordinances.

"THE CATCH".

But as to their intentions in regard to the "programme of constitutional procedure" there is not much doubt. The "catch" in the statement of the Associated Press from Simla, which I have quoted, comes in here. We shall be told that the Cabinet have not abandoned and do not intend to abandon the conference method; that the Round Table Conference having practically completed all that it can accomplish its existence cannot be usefully prolonged and the Government propose to replace it at a future date by a new Joint Parliamentary Conference which will have the advantage of being manned so far as the Indian members are concerned by delegates elected by the new Indian legislatures. The conference method, we shall be told, therefore, has not been abandoned. It is, in fact, to be improved.

Nor has the goal of the Federal Constitution been abandoned. It will be there in the new Bill and the machinery for advancing towards it, from the point at which it was left, will also be there. In the meanwhile, seeing that the final framing of the Federation must take time, is it not desirable that the country should have the benefit of Provincial Autonomy?

VIOLATION OF PLEDGES.

It sounds pretty but I hope nobody will be taken in by it. The fact is that the whole scheme—if I am correctly informed—will be found to be, in reality, a flagrant violation of the pledges contained in the Prime Minister's speeches to the Conference and the House of Commons last December. What the Cabinet plan involves is a complete abandonment of the Round Table Conference.

I hold no brief for the R. T. C. I never had much, if any, faith in it, even when Mahatma Gandhi graced it with his presence. But that is not the point. The Government set up the Conference and Lord Irwin undertook that its decisions should "form the basis of the proposals which His Majesty's Gobernment will later submit to Parliament." When it concluded the second session the Prime Minister left it with the assurance, that "a partial advance would not be made but that a comprehensive statute covering the whole field of proposed reforms would be introduced. Committees were appointed to carry on the work of the Conference. The reports of those Committees should in the normal course have been submitted for consideration to a third session of the Conference. Any other procedure would be grossly unconstitutional and absolutely unprecedented in the case of such a Conference.

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE.

In particular a Consultative Committee was appointed to advise the Prime Minister on the final shaping of the scheme to be submitted to the third session of the Conference. That, at least, is what the members who accepted service on this Committee supposed. But one can now realise that the fact that this Committee was formed for the purpose only of advising the Prime Minister and not to report directly to the Conference is extremely significant. It is now to be wound up.

SIMON'S RESURRECTION.

Now what has happened? It is proposed to finish off the Round Table Conference and not to hold a third Session at all. The work of concluding its labours has been taken over by a Committee of the Cabinet. Lord Sankey has taken in hand the job of completing the draft of the Federal Scheme, so far as it is considered possible at present, and the Cabinet Committee has revised his work and modified it according to Hoare's, which means Die-Hard, ideas. The reports of the Lothian Committee, the Butler Committee and the Percy Committee are not going to the Conference but will be dealt with by the Secretary of State and acted upon according to his ideas.

The whole policy involved in the Round Table Conference is abandoned and we are to have instead a Bill which practically amounts to carrying out the recommendations of the Simon Commission, diluted Provincial Autonomy and a promise of a Federal Constitution after an indefinite period—that is when all the difficulties connected with the inclusion of the Indian States, reservations, safeguards, protection of minorities and what not have been thrashed out and surmounted by a new Conference which cannot come into being for another year. And whether all the difficulties and obstacles in the way will be surmounted after that, and if so when, nobody can say.

ELEVENTH HOUR CHANGE?

There is a possibility of an eleventh hour change in these plans. It may be that recent Liberal protests have caused some uneasiness in Simla and Whitehall. One hopeful correspondent at Simla tells us that "the last word has not yet been said" and Sir Samuel Hoare's announcement may be sufficiently elastic to permit changes in the contemplated procedure if it is found that Moderate opinion cannot be persuaded to swallow Hoare's huge blue pill.

NOT TO BE DAZZLED.

Whether that be so or not, the plan in its general form is the one that has been described in these columns I am afraid almost 'ad nauseam'. Its object is clear. Disraeli dished the Whigs. Hoare hopes after having as he believes, crushed the Congress, to dish the Indian Moderates, not by running away with their clothes like Disraeli but by tempting them with his own fustian. I do not believe they are to be tempted, though some simple-minded or greedy Moderates may be. The country at large is, I hope, prepared for what is about to happen, and I cannot conceive that patriotic Indians, no matter to what school of political thought they belong, will be dazzled when the resurrected corpse of Simon in the guise of the Fairy Queen, dressed in tinsel, trips on to the stage in Hoare's Grand Transformation Scene.

NO QUARTER TO CONGRESS

Hoare's Statement In Commons

(Continued from page 1.)

the removal of obstacles, and will announce tre decision which they have undertaken to give on those aspects of the communal problem which now retard progress. They are now enaged in the settlement of the actual terms of the decision and unless unforeseen difficulties intervene, trey hope that they will be able to announce it some time during the present Summer.

Secondly, on the assumption that the communal decision removes obstacles which have been impeding progress, they trust that as soon as their decisions have been announced, the Consultative Committee will re-assemble and will proceed continuously with its programme of work, bringing its collective advice to bear on the numerous and important questions entrusted to it, many of which were not examined by the Conference or its Committees in London. Subject to discussion in the Consultative Committee of matters which affect both British India and the Indian States, His Majesty's Government are considering the means by which solutions may be facilitated and expedited of those difficulties which confront them in connection with matters affecting the States alone.

PARLIAMENTARY STAGE.

His Majesty's Government greatly hope that such progress may result from the Consultative Committee discussions that there may be found remaining over from its final session only a few specific problems, for example financial safeguards of such a nature that they might appropriately be the subject of informal discussions in London with a few individuals whose personal experience qualifies them to speak with authority upon them. If this hope is fulfilled, their intention would be, after such informal discussions, to pass straight to the Parliamentary stage on the following lines.

JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE.

His Majesty's Government consider that the final stage of consultation with Indian opinion can usefully take place only on definite proposals.

They, therefore, propose to invite both the Houses of Parliament to set up a joint Select Committee to consider their definite proposals for the revision of the Constitution and to give the Committee powers to confer with the representatives of Indian opinion and it is their intention, in the belief that this course will commend itself to Indian opinion, to invite Parliament to set up the Joint Select Committee before the introduction of a Bill."

It has been the intention of successive Governments that a joint select committee of both the Houses of Parliament should be called upon at the same stage to examine the proposals for constitutional reform. His Majesty's Government hope that by their present decision to recommend that this important task shall be performed before any bill is introduced they will facilitate Indian co-operation and ensure its effective influence in what is probably the most important stage in the shaping of constitutional reforms and at a time before irrevocable decisions have been reached by Parliament. The programme I have indicated is based on the hope that an enquiry by a joint select committee may follow as the next formal stage after the conclusion of the Consultative Committee's business.

But it may be that the course of the discussions in the Consultative Committee may prove that the matter will not be ripe for formulating definite proposals for the consideration of a joint select committee without further consultation of a more formal character.

In that event, at the cost of delaying their programme His Majesty's Government will make arrangement saccordingly but they would regard it as essential unless the objects they have in view are to be frustrated that the size and personnel of the body to be summoned for such further discussions in London should be strictly determined with reference to the number and character of the subjects found to require further discussion.

By a procedure framed on these lines His Majesty's Government hope to ensure both rapid progress towards the objective in view and the continuance of co-operation between the British and Indian representatives on the one hand and between the three British parties on the other upon which so much of the success of constitutional changes must inevitably depend"—A.P.

NO MORE R. T. C. SESSION?

From Our Special Correspondent.

SIMLA, June 27.

There is considerable satisfaction here that the Secretary of State's announcement has been released simultaneously.

NO MORE R. T. C. SESSION?

Summed up in a few words, it means that there will be All-India Bill, but that Provincial Governments will first function in order that the various elements constituting the Federation be ready to federate. Secondly, there is to be no more session of the R.T.C. or F.S.C. as such but that representative Indians are to be invited to discuss with the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee definite proposals of the Government before they are formally submitted to Parliament.

There is also the hope held out of a formal gathering of the size smaller than the R.T.C. before the Joint Committee is set up in case the Consultative Committee fails to achieve the measure of progress which Sir Samuel Hoare expects it to achieve.

ORIGINAL PROPOSALS MODIFIED.

Thus, according to political circles here the original proposal against which Sir T.B. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar protested, has been modified to this extent that Government proposals are to be referred to a Joint Committee before introduction in Parliament with a view to give the Indian and British delegates an opportunity for discussing them. Secondly, the responsibility of a formal miniature gathering on the R.T.C. line is conceded in case the Consultative Committee does not help in the directions expected.

It is admitted by the Government that these proposals involve variation in method.

Simla is awaiting anxiously the reception of the statement in the country and its reactions.

STOP PRESS

LONDON, June 27.

Speaking on the India Office vote Sir samuel Hoare said that he proposed to explain Government's immediate programme to ask the House to help in surmounting practically and sensibly the obstacles still in the way of constitutional development. He indicated that his speech would fall under two heads, namely, communal question and constitutional procedure.

Speaking on Ordinances Sir Samuel Hoare said generally action taken had completely succeeded in keeping civil disobedience in check and in some cases had exceeded expectations. Sir Samuel Hoare maintained that charge of excessive use of powers were unjustified. They were admittedly drastic but were justified by necessity of proving that civil disobedience could not succeed against organised resources of the State.

MOVEMENT UNDER CONTROL.

Summing up the position, Sir Samuel Hoare said that the Government had the movement under control and initiative was with them and not with the Congress but though mischief-makers had been effectively checked they did not yet intend to abandon subversive campaign.

In such situation the test of policy was whether action was necessary in the interests of law and order and good government and whether it was calculated to give protection from illegal and oppressive tyranny which community was generally entitled to expect. Sir Samuel Hoare then announced that judging by this test the Government had come to the conclusion that it was necessary to retain the powers.

NO QUARTER TO CONGRESS.

Continuing Sir Samuel admitted that there were others who regretted drastic action taken but many of them wished to see drawn battle between the Government and the Congress movement.

The Government would not be content with drawn result. "We were determined to take every action in our power to suppress this challenge to our authority."

Sir Samuel Hoare reminded the House that there could be no constitutional advance in the Centre or Provinces unless the communal question was decided. He said that Government's hope that communities would settle question for themselves was disappointed and during last six months communal question on the whole had become more bitter and more complicated.

Sir Samuel Hoare repeated the pledge that Government would be prepared to make decision and said that they intended to do so during Summer.

It would be impossible to give specific date on account of complexity of questions involved and necessity for Premier's presence in London so that he could give a valuable undivided attention to it but Government were so determined to go on with constitutional programme that despite all manifest difficulties and danger they would give decision in summer.

Discussing procedure Sir Samuel Hoare emphasised the anxiety of the Government to avoid unnecessary delay and to retain to end Indian co-operation which meant so much in the last two years. Therefore they intended to attempt to proceed by one Bill.

He added that Government had started conversations with representative Princes which would be continued primarily in India with view to seeing at earliest date how far they could proceed with All-India Federal Scheme. Sir Samuel Hoare then made declaration issued by Viceroy in India.—Reuter.

(Message Incomplete.)

BHOPAL MUSLIM IN TROUBLE

Alleged Kidnapping Of Boys For Sale?

BOMBAY, Monday.

The story as to how young boys are kidnapped for being sold was told in the Court of Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon, to-day, when the case of one Abdulla Latif Sheik Abdulla came up for hearing.

The Prosecution case was that Mirza Hussain a young boy of 12, son of one Rabia Abdulla was kidnapped by the accused in August last. Rabia lodged a complaint with the Lamington Road Police about her missing son.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING

On January 21st last, the accused came up to the boy's mother with two other boys (who were subsequently found to have been kidnapped from Bhopal) and told her that he would give her son back on condition she paid him Rs. 20/-. The mother agreed to pay him the money. After getting the money the accused told Rabia that he would leave with her one of the two boys that were with him, if she paid him another twenty-rupees. She agreed to that also. But she got suspicious when the accused took the remaining boy and offered to a neighbour of hers to leave the boy with her if she paid him Rs. 20/-. Rabia immediately informed the police who arrested the accused and the boys.

AT BHOPAL

From the clue given by one of the boys, the police came to know that Mirza Hussein, whom the accused had kidnapped was at Bhopal.

Mirza, in his evidence said that the accused met him near the Northbrook Gardens as he was returning from school, on the day he kidnapped him. The accused told the boy that he would be taking him to his uncle's place at Bhopal. The boy agreed and followed him. After going to different places he was ultimately taken to Bhopal where the accused kept him in his house and threatened to assault him if he revealed his identity.

The case has been postponed to July 1, for hearing defence evidence.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS

England's Hopes Vanishing

WIMBLEDON

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 27.

Following are the results in the fifth round of the Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships.

Women's Singles:—

Miss Helen Jacobs beat Fraulin Krahwinkel 6/2, 6/4.

Miss Mary Heeley beat Mrs. Fearnley Whittingstal 3/6, 6/4, 6/0.

Madame Mathieu beat Miss Betty Nuthall 6/4, 6/3.

Britain was unable to stall off foreign challenge in women's singles, to-day's matches leaving her only Miss Mary Heeley in semi-finals with Mrs. Wills-Moody, Miss Helen Jacobs and Madame Mathieu. In the fifth round Mrs. Wills-Moody beat Miss Round 6/0, 6/1. The defeat of Mrs. Whittingstall was a surprise. She won the first set and led 4/3 in the second set but then cracked and served two double faults. Miss Heeley displayed wonderful retrieving powers, combined with hard driving and skilful lobbing.

BETTY NUTHALL OUT-CLASSED.

Madame Mathieu outclassed Miss Nuthall. The Frenchwoman went to 4/0 in four minutes in the first set and the match lasted but half an hour. Miss Nuthall was erratic, over-hitting from the base line, netting easy shots and double faulting. Mathieu hit cleanly and scored many aces.

Mrs. Wills-Moody hit too hard and placed to well for Miss Round who was unable to make an impression on the American's cast-iron defence.

Great heat made the conditions trying. Play was confined to women's singles and doubles.

In the third round of men's doubles Allison and Van Ryn beat Gregory and Collins 6/4, 6/1, 6/4.

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BRUTAL ATTACK

Death Of Riot Victim

RECOVERY OF LOOTED PROPERTY

Bombay, Monday.

"Death was due to multiple injuries caused by lathi blows and also a stab wound in the right temple caused by rioters among whom were the five suspects before the court. These injuries were caused with intent to murder the man at New Sewri Road during the disturbances on May 18."

This was the unanimous verdict of the coroner's jury regarding the death of Bajirao Ramchandra, a 28 years old Hindu mill worker, who was killed on May 18.

Dawood Jehan, Abdul Rehman Munawar, Ta Mohamed Gulam Husein, Ali Mohamed Malu Bakhsh and Mohamed Yousuf Mohamed Azeez were the five suspects before the court.

Govind Bhawoo stated that on May 18, at 8 p.m. when he was passing along New Sewri Road and came near a Muslim Tea shop he heard cries of alarm. Ten or fifteen Muslims assaulted Bajirao, who was coming from the opposite direction. As soon as the assailants rushed at the man the witness took to his heels. The first and third suspects were among the assailants.

"BEAT THE HINDUS."

Balu Aba, a mill worker, said that the first four suspects were among the assailants. Witness heard the cry "Beat the Hindus" when the man was assaulted.

Karamsi Momaya, a grocer, said that on May 18, at 8 p.m. hearing the news of disturbances he was closing his shop. Bajirao was then going to the Jubilee Mills. About twenty to twenty-five Muslims among whom were the five suspects before the court attacked him with sticks. The suspects and their companions were armed with sticks. Bajirao fell down on the ground and the assailants ran into a Muslim tea shop.

Lakhamsi Merab another grocer from the same locality, stated that about twenty to twenty-five Muslims armed with lathis were sitting in the tea shop which was conducted by the fifth suspect. The men ran in a body after Bajirao and attacked him with sticks. The four suspects joined in the attack. Bajirao was killed on the spot. Later the police came and removed the body.

OLD ACQUAINTANCES.

Witness knew the suspects for a long time. He closed his shop and was going up when he saw two men hiding themselves near the staircase of the chawl. The second suspect was one of them. The two men had lathis smeared with blood which they had hid under the staircase.

STABBING A HINDU

Bail Application Refused

"The information that the police have against the accused is vague and indefinite. It is not possible for all the accused to have attempted to commit murder. Somebody, who must have had some private quarrel with the accused and wanted revenge, might have given information to the police and the police arrested them from a stable where they were residing. Looking to the nature of the charges, it is not possible that they will be sentenced to death or transportation for life and hence I plead that you release them on bail" argued Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, defence counsel for Yusuf Pira and fifteen others, who were charged with attempted murder and rioting before Mr. P. L. Thakkar Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon

The accused were arrested in two batches by the Nagpada police on Saturday and Sunday last. Some of them were arrested at the stables of Govand Company on Morland Road. They are suspected to have taken part in the stabbing of a Hindu which occurred on Friday last at that place.

The police applied for remand till to-morrow when the accused will be placed before Mr. Oscar Brown, Special Magistrate.

The remand application was granted.

APPEAL REJECTED

By High Court

Bombay, Monday.

Mahmad Isak, a Mahomedan, who was sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Brown, Special Magistrate, for assaulting a Sikh hawker on May 15th last during the riots, made an application before Mr. Justice Patkar and Mr. Justice Nanavutty at the High Court, praying for admission of his appeal.

Mr. Taraporewala who appeared in support of the application, contended that there was no evidence to support the prosecution story that the accused had assaulted the victim, or that he was one of the crowd surrounding the latter.

Their Lordships rejected the application.

AT KNIFE'S POINT

Mazbula Sabulla, with three others, it is alleged, rushed at one Kalyan on Grant Road at 4 p.m. on Sunday and with a knife threatened to stab Kalyan, if he did not hand over the cash that he had. Kalyan handed over As. 12 the only amount that he had.

Later Kalyan complained to the Nagpada police who arrested the accused this morning.

The police applied for remand of the accused till July 11, as three others are still to be arrested in this connection. The application was granted.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT

Ahmad Amjad, a Muslim, who was arrested last night was remanded to police custody till July 4.

The accused was arrested on Sunday night at 12, when he was breaking open a Marwari's shop on Imamwada Road. Three police constables who were on duty, saw that the accused had broken-open the outer door and was trying to open the inner door. They rushed at him, and arrested him after some struggle.

HOUSE-BREAKING

Mohemad Lalldejad and eight other Muslims, who were arrested on Sunday by the Pydhownie police and were charged with theft and house-breaking, were remanded to police custody till July 9, by Mr. P. L. Thakker, Mazagaon Police Court.

In their remand application, the police state that acting on information they arrested all the accused in a building yesterday and found in their possession cloth, silver rings and precious stones which the police suspect to be a part of looted property. They also saw a hole in the wall of accuseds' room which was recently made and presumably used for keeping the stolen property.

RIOTS AND WAGES

Special Meeting Of Corporation

BOMBAY, Monday.

A number of councillors of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have sent a requisition to the Mayor for a special meeting of the Corpoation to consider the following proposition:—

That the Corporation is of opinion that the municipal employees should be paid the full wages during their period of absence from duty on account of the riots and the Commissioner be informed accordingly.

The signatories are: Maniben Kara, Chimanlal Manchubhai, B. G. Parelkar, S. B. Keny, Gulamhusein Single, Haji Hasham Ibrahim. M. N. Talpade, J. N. Choksy, M. U. Rajab, R. A. Gole, Nanabhai Luxumon, Kanji Dwarkadas, Jethmal Narandas, A. Soares, M. V. Donde, N. M. Kale and Accacio G. Viegas.

In pursuance of the above requisition a special meeting of the Corporation is called for Monday, July 4 at 4 p.m. (B.T.).

JUBBULPORE'S 47TH "DICTATOR" ARRESTED

Sequel To Flag Salutation

(From A Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, June 27.

Yesterday flag salutation ceremoney was observed in Tilak Bhumi at 8 o'clock in the morning.

A procession was taken out in the evening from Jawaharbag and it terminated in a meeting in Tilak Bhumi.

The 47th City Congress "Dictator" with a volunteer was arrested. The flags from hands of both the persons were snatched the big flag on Tilak Bhumi was also taken away.

A fresh flag was hoisted and prayers were offered again.

SCALDED TO DEATH

BOMBAY, Monday.

Damodardas Narayandas (30) was admitted into the J. J. Hospital this morning with severe injuries caused by burns over his body.

It appears he was burnt while he was preparing puris in his shop at Wadgadi.

"LOOTED" PROPERTIES

The Bombay C.I.D., carried out a surprise raid on a "chunam" (lime) godown at Kika Street in the early hours of Sunday morning. Looted properties such as cloths of the value of about Rs. 500/- were found conceded beneath loose chunam. The police took possession of the properties and arrested Indadali Dalikhan and Arjaddin Kallan, who were found on the premises.

The arrested persons were remanded to-day to police custody by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

CHAMMAR LEADER CONGRATULATED

Mr. Lokhande's Services During City Riots

A correspondent writes:—

A meeting of Chamar Samaj, Bombay, was held on Wednesday last at Elphinstone Road, Mahim Chawl, under the presidentship of Sjt. Ravji Master Kawtekar when the following resolutions were passed:

This meeting congratulates Sjt. Dhundiraj Govindrao Lokhande for his valuable services rendered to the citizens of Bombay on behalf of the Bombay Relief Committee without taking in the least any help, occasionally spending money from his pocket during the riots.

This meeting resolves that in the Chammar Samaj a Colunteers' Corps should be formed and Pathaks should be kept at different places.

RESOLVED

1. That there is not a Single Rubberoid Waterproof Factory anywhere as yet in India.
2. That Bluffers and Calcutta Tailors do sell Japanese and Foreign Waterproofs as Swadeshi and Charge Fancy Prices.
3. Insist the Bluffers to mention in their Bills or Cash Memos that Waterproofs you buy from them is pure Swadeshi and not stitched from the Foreign Cloth.
4. Beware of those Bazaar Dealers and their Brokers Selling Perished Waterproof Coats in Local Markets.
5. Buy Marrott's New Waterproof Coats The Best and Cheapest in India.

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INDIAN HOPES AND FEARS

DANGERS OF MERE PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY

Self-Respect Of India Must Be Restored
Sir T. B. Sapru

The following is the full text of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's article which appeared in the "Spectator" of June 17.

The committee that came out from England have returned to England and presumably their reports are in the hands of the Secretary of State. The Consultative Committee which was again to have met on May 23 has been adjourned apparently because it cannot make any headway until the decision on the communal issue is given by the Prime Minister. The Princes have since March last met twice and reaffirmed their support of All-India Federation, subject to certain safeguards, none of which is, now or impossible, leaving it to unfriendly critics to belittle the measure of their support. Meanwhile conflicting rumours as to actual steps to be taken towards establishing the new constitution continue to exercise their unsettling effect on public mind. It has all along been felt not wholly without reason, that what the bureaucracy in India—minus the Viceroy—want is Provincial Autonomy and this fits in with the views of the Conservatives who form the more influential part of the 'National Government' in England. Once Provincial Autonomy is established—so it is argued in certain high quarters—people's mind will begin to run in different channels, politicians will form themselves into parties or groups for the acquisition of political power in the provinces and forget all about the centre. At any rate the question of the centre will, it is supposed, recede into the back ground and may not for some time come to the fore, and thus the evil day may be warded off. As against this rumour, one hears of the conversion of some of the high and mighty in England to the idea of All-India Federation. It may be hoped that this conversion is genuine and has been helped by the reaffirmation of the princes of their adherents to the principle of federation. But even in converted quarters it is felt—so we are told—that though there should be a single Bill dealing with both the centre and the provinces, the provisions as to the former should not come into operation at once but might follow provincial autonomy at a distance of eighteen months if not longer. Apparently the justification for this proposed gap is sought in the necessity of the working out of details and readjustments. There are others again both English and Indian who would advise us to press for central responsibility independently of All-India Federation. They however forget that British consent to responsibility at the centre has been conditioned by the willingness of the Princes to join the federation and the advocates of this view-point have no means of assuring us that British opinion particularly such as is reflected in the present House of Commons can be persuaded to agree to responsibility at the centre if the Princes keep out.

DOUBTS AND SUSPICIONS MULTIPLIED.

All this has tended to multiply ten-fold doubts and suspicions in the Indian mind and the average Indian assumes that England does not mean business, that the Conservatives are only manoeuvring for position, at one time taking shelter behind the real or fancied opposition of the Princes, at others behind the unwilliness of the minorities and the depressed classes.

If the average Indian has not dispassionately thought over the problems or issues arising out of the discussions at the Round Table Conference it is mainly because he has been left no time to give to those problems or issues. The immediate issues arising from the day to day administration of the Ordinances are enough and indeed more than enough to divert his mind and interest from the constitutional issue.

DANGERS OF MERE PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

The Indian problem then is essentially a psychological problem. It is psychological in its reactions to the present policy of the Government and in its deductions from it as to the future. If therefore the present distrust is to be replaced by a feeling of trust and confidence certain things must be done and done without delay. The 'raison d'etre' of the Round Table Conference was the desire to seek the maximum amount of agreement and not to impose a constitution which is not acceptable to the majority of the elements composing that Conference. To give India Provincial Autonomy when Indians are stressing responsibility at the centre, would be to impose a constitution which it does not want. To tell them federation must wait until autonomous units have been created and have been allowed sufficient time to function and to grow provincial consciousness is to misread the constitutional history of Canada and Australia, neither of which had a central Government like ours at the time when federations were created there. Even if it is not that, it is difficult to see how frequent friction can be avoided between an irresponsible centre and responsible provincial units, if the latter are to be genuinely responsible. Further, however much you may trim the central Government to suit autonomous responsible provinces, in essence the centre must continue to remain irresponsible and friction between the two in actual practice will be inevitable. To provide for a gap of several years or even eighteen months between the change in the provinces and that at the centre is to invite fresh agitation, to create new forces in the provinces which will wreck all the chances of the federation. In any case India will not settle down to constructive work, agitation as to the centre will continue unabated, the new provincial Governments will start in the midst of an opposition and hostility which may well nigh wreck them. Above all it will not be an agreed constitution but one imposed by England which could be done if England was so minded without holding the Round Table Conferences and Committees.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

Delay is said to be dangerous and it is therefore urged that provincial autonomy must come in first and as soon as possible. But why should there be delay—at any rate a delay of several years or even of eighteen months? So many committees have met and reported, so much ground has already been explored that it is difficult to conceive that there must needs be a delay of several years before we can see the birth of the federation. It is no longer a secret that Lord Sankey has given the best part of the last two years to examination of the problem, the points of agreement and disagreement are pretty well-known, the final agreement as to safeguards remains to be arrived at. The case of the minorities and the depressed classes is well-known. The Prime Minister is expected to give his decision or award on it in June or July; there must be a working basis of settlement arrived at. It is true Indians have failed so far to arrive at a settlement. This is regrettable but what then? You cannot for that reason let things remain where they are or allow the situation to deteriorate from day to day. Advance is inevitable but you cannot reasonably establish responsibility in the provinces and refuse to establish it at the centre because amicable settlement has not been arrived at. Once the communal issue is settled to the degree of allowing you to establish responsibility in the provinces it is practically settled for the centre also; the adjustments necessary for the centre will neither be many nor insoluble.

NEED OF A DIFFERENT OUTLOOK.

How then is the Indian situation to be improved? I think the first need is a different outlook. There need be no apology or regret on the Indian side for asking for the federation or on the British side for agreeing to it. British statesmen must make up their minds to go ahead with the policy of the Prime Minister in all earnestness and seriousness and concentrate upon the elucidation and determination of safeguards for the period of transition. A single Bill seeking to establish responsibility at the centre and in the provinces should be introduced in Parliament next cold weather. Let there be no mistake about it. I am not contemplating a gap of several years or even eighteen months between the two. The substantial simultaneity of the two however will not in my opinion be affected by a gap of a few months, if the proved necessity of the situation requires it to enable adjustments being made. Meanwhile Indian mind must be drawn back to the constitutional issue; the bitterness caused by the administration of Ordinances must be removed, the sullenness and scepticism which have been produced in Indian mind must be replaced by a feeling of hopefulness and a desire to discuss things on their merits. The self-respect of India must be restored. I am a confirmed disbeliever in civil disobedience and need not be reminded of its effects and consequences, but I have not yet been convinced that there is no alternative at present in India to government by Ordinances. To rule from month to month by Ordinances is to confess failure before the world if not before Parliament. It has certainly not added to the number of friends of the Government; it has undoubtedly increase the number of its enemies, open and secret. Is it too late even now to remove soreness and bitterness and to bring back the Indian mind to a consideration of the constitutional issue? Is it wholly impossible even now for British statesmen to make up their mind and to declare it unequivocally?

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GAS FOR ROAD TRANSPORT

A Rival To Petrol?

EXPERIMENTS PROCEEDING

The tendency of certain local authorities to give preference to electricity over gas was strongly criticised by Mr. J. Herbert Canning in his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Institution of Gas Engineers, which opened at the Park Lane Hotel, London, the other day.

Mr. Canning said: "Among recent developments in local government activity there has been a growing tendency on the part of the majorities controlling the policy of certain local authorities supplying electricity to create an extended demand for that form of energy by the simple process of prohibiting the use of gas on all premises over which they have control. This is, of course, a gross interference with the liberty of their tenants.

SPECIOUS ARGUMENT.

"They attempt to justify themselves by the dangerous assumption that conditions which if laid down by an individual would be oppressive and unjustifiable become perfectly seemly and just when imposed by a local authority, under the specious pretence that it is acting in the public interest. It may be hoped that Parliament will now come to such a decision as shall prevent any repetition in the future of such unwarrantable interference with personal liberty."

In a concluding reference to present-day world economic conditions, Mr. Canning noted with satisfaction the way in which the stocks and shares of gas companies maintained during the critical weeks of last year their value in a manner unsurpassed by the securities of any other trade or industry. "One of the primary aims of the National Government," he added, "will undoubtedly be the restoration of our industries, and it is to be hoped that the change in public sentiment towards gas, acting through the will of Parliament, will shortly strike off the shackles of antiquated legislation which have so long impeded our progress."

MOTOR VEHICLES.

Dr. C.M. Walter, engineer in charge of the Industrial Research Laboratories of the Birmingham Gas Department, described experiments which had been made in connection with the propulsion of of vehicles by gas. Gas had been used for some time for the running used for some time for the "running-in" of engines on test beds, he said, but for the propulsion of vehicles the difficulty had been that of storage, owing to the weight of containers.

Progress in metallurgy had helped to overcome that difficulty by developing special high-tensile steels, from which bottle capable of storing gas at a pressure of three thousand pounds per square inch with a high factor of safety could be made. Experiments in Paris proved beyond doubt, he said, that under certain conditions town's gas could be utilised for the running of certain types of heavy motor-vehicles with definite advantage as compared with petrol. It was also understood that, as a result of these experiments and owing to the many advantages, a considerable number of heavy refuse collection vehicles were to be fitted with town's gas equipment.

EXPERIMENTS.

The Gas Committee of the Birmingham Corporation decided to carry out a series of experiments, and during the last few months the first series of tests on engines had been completed. The conclusions derived were that the thermal efficiency of high-speed internal combustion engines, when supercharged, was greater when using town's gas than when using petrol. The performance of the engine was very much improved by saturating the gas with benzine or benzole. With gas at a reasonable price, there was a considerable saving in the cost of fuel compared with petrol. Dr. Walter said that from results so far obtained it was estimated that gas at sixpence per therm corresponded to petrol at ninepence halfpenny per gallon.

Mr. Stephen Lacey, of the Gas Light and Coke Company, said that a joint committee had been formed to investigate the question of gas for running road vehicles, and so far as could be seen at present there appeared to be a field for gas as a motor fuel where it could be supplied at a really low rate and where the recharging of the cylinders on the vehicle more than once a day presented no insuperable difficulty. The Gas Light and Coke Company were working in close co-operation in the matter with the London General Omnibus Company, and they were carrying out a series of tests and going very closely into the question of costs.

Next year the conference will be held at Liverpool.

IN FOUR CENTRES.

Professor R.V. Wheeler, of the Department of Fuel Technology of the University of Sheffield, speaking at the monthly luncheon of the Oil Industries Club, at the Great Eastern Hotel, London, said a number of experiments were now being made in this country with the use of compressed coal gas for motor-cars, buses, and lorries in Rotherham, Manchester, Birmingham and London. The recharging of cylinders occupied from 1 to 1-1|2 hours.

The use of gas was a menace to the oil industry on the question of cost. Each gallon of petrol could be considered as equivalent to about 1-1|2 therms of gas. A bus running 120 miles per day required 20 gallons of petrol, which at 1s. per gallon would represent an equivalent of 8d. per therm. The cost of gas in certain parts of the country could be as low as 2d. per therm, and the cost of compression where operations were on a reasonably large scale could be about 1-1|2 per therm. Therefore, the total cost of fuel using gas would be 3-1|2d. per therm, compared with 8d. per therm using petrol.

'Give Me A White Man's Chance"

REMARKABLE APPEAL FROM DOCK

Dartmoor Prisoner's Sentence Reduced

A man who was in Dartmoor during the mutiny, Victor Degan, made what Lord Hewart described as "a remarkable address" from the dock of the Court of Criminal Appeal the other day.

The Court quashed Degan's conviction as an habitual criminal, and reduced the sentence of three years' penal servitude imposed upon him at the Middlesex Sessions for housebreaking to one of twelve months' hard labour.

In a long speech Degan declared that after leaving prison he had tried to do honest work, but had been driven back to crime. While he was at Dartmoor serving his last sentense, he said, "There came the terrible mutiny. I do not wish to go into it. I was in solitary confinement up to the day of my release in February this year."

Lord Hewart: That was because of the temporary disbandment of working parties.

Degan described how after his discharge he received help for two weeks from a prisoners' aid society. "What would happen," he askedd "if the three million unemployed were thrown on the world with only two weeks' dole? I don't think they would find work in two weeks, so how could an ex-convict, with no character, find it?"

A REAL CHANCE.

If he had to serve his sentence he would, on coming out of prison, be about 42, and would have spent half his life in prison. "I wish to ask," he continued, appealing to the Court at large, "if there is one person in this court who will give me a chance—a real white man's chance? Give me work on my release from prison—that is the only chance worth having—without work it is impossible to live."

"My lord," Degan said to the Lord Chief Justice, "I will ask you. Will you help me after I have served my sentence? There is bad in the best of us, and good in the worst of us, and how I have tried I cannot find words to tell. I leave myself in your hands."

Lord Hewart, giving judgment, said the Court came to the conclusion that twelve months' hard labour would be the proper sentence for the breaking and entering of which Degan was convicted, and they quashed the conviction of being an habitual criminal.

"I sincerely hope," added his lordship, "that you will make the best of the opportunity which is given you. We quite appreciate the difficulties of which you told us in your statement."

The Court ordered that the sentence should run from the date of conviction, and granted Degan permission to see his wife in a room below the court.

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"I WILL PUNCH YOUR FACE"

Clydsider's Vain Threat

REDS DRAG HIM FROM MEETING HALL

Mr. David Kirkwood, M.P., and Mr. John McGovern, M.P., were howled down when they attempted to address a gathering in Exchange Square, Glasgow the other day.

Recently Communists in Glasgow have interrupted all meetings held by the I.L.P. in the Square, and Mr. Kirkwood and Mr. McGovern declared that they intended to speak and "defy the Reds."

They approached the Square in a horse-drawn lorry and found a large crowd waiting. When Mr. Kirkwood rose to speak he was howled down. "You are a lot of dirty rats," he shouted, waving his fist at the mob.

THREAT.

Someone shouted that he would come on to the platform, to which Mr. Kirkwood replied: "Yes, come on, and I will punch your face."

Uproar followed this remark, and Mr. Kirkwood was pulled from the improvised platform by a number of men. After a struggle he regained the lorry, being assisted on to it by Mr. McGovern.

The crowd sang the "Internationale", and Mr. Kirkwood, who made another attempt to address the crowd, was howled down again. Above the uproar he was heard to shout, "If you Glasgow Communists ruled Britain I would join the Tory party." This caused another outburst of jeering and booing, and Mr. Kirkwood was compelled to sit down and did so apparently exhausted by his efforts to make himself heard.

POLICE ARRIVE.

Then Mr. McGovern rose to his feet and his attempts to address the gathering met with a similar fate. An attempt was made to pull Mr. McGovern on to the street, but just as it looked as if the crowd would succeed, a strong force of police emerged from a near-by shop and, rushing through the crowd, went to the rescue.

With a bodyguard of police Mr. Kirkwood and Mr. McGovern moved off on their lorry to I.L.P. headquarters, with a crowd shouting and singing behind them.

"NOBBLING" OF FAVOURITES

Jockey Club To Take Drastic Action

"I understand that the Stewards of the Jockey Club have taken drastic action following their prolonged inquiries into the alleged 'nobbling' of prominent favourites," writes Hotspur in the "Daily Telegraph."

"This sequel to the Stewards' investigations will, I am sure, go a long way towards breaking down plotting which would have assumed incredibly alarming proportions had it not been tackled in earnest.

"Rumours, for a long time in circulation in the racing world, may be said to have been brought to a head at the Kempton Park meeting early last month. A report from the local Stewards was referred to the senior Stewards, who received evidence which convinced them that a gang was at work with the object of harming certain pronounced favourites.

EIGHT SUSPECTS.

"The main allegation was of using, under cover of a newspaper or race-card, a squirt containing a strong alkaline in which the presence of powerful iodine has been traced. The contents, which could be fired at a horse in the region of the stifle, induced immediate nervous distress. I am credibly informed that eight men have been under suspicion and close observation. One who was asked to empty his pockets when taken before the authorities revealed what appeared to be parts of a syringe or squirt.

"There is no doubt that Lawson, the Manton trainer, and all connected with the stable were genuinely apprehensive of an attack on Orwell, the Derby favourite, and the Epsom Stewards did everything possible to assist them on Wednesday in protecting the colt during his walk from his quarters on the far side of the course to the paddock. They were given the aid of a mounted constable, and I have already described how Orwell was swathed in a sheet which covered every vulnerable part.

"In addition there were three guards in plain clothes on either side of the horse, as well as the trainer and others. Orwell was not molested, so that there can be no question of his defeat having been due to any interference."

BROKEN LOVE OF ARNOLD BENNETT

Green-Eyed Girl Who Would Not Marry Him

A broken romance between Arnold Bennett and a beautiful American girl has been revealed in the dead writer's diary ("The Journals of Arnold Bennett: 1896-1910." Edited by Mr. Newman Flower, Cassell, 10s. 6d.)

The book is the first of three volumes which Mr. Flower has compiled from a mass of material amounting to more than a million words.

In 1906, when he was 39 Bennett became engaged to Miss Eleanor Green, a young American, whose family had settled in Paris.

The story of the romance is told in three brief successive entries in the diary.

"Thursday, May 24: I spent this afternoon with Eleanor Green.....We drove to the Bois to have tea.

"Friday May 25: At 5 p.m. on this day in the Forest of Fontainebleau, I became engaged to marry Eleanor.

"Friday, August 3: At 11 a.m., on this day, at Caniel my engagement to Eleanor was broken off. In the meantime I had, with the utmost difficulty, finished my novel. "Whom God Hath Joined."

The following year Bennett married Mlle. Marguerite Soulie in Paris.

In an introduction to the "Journal" Mrs. Dorothy Cleston Bennett writes: "The breaking of this engagement was a hurt of which he bore marks to the end of his life."

Miss Green, whose brother Julian has since won fame as an author, was "remarkably beautiful, having green eyes and red hair. Her mind and spirit were quite unusual and equal to her physical beauty."

She was unwilling to be drawn so soon into marriage and its duties, and so the couple parted.

WOMEN'S VAIN PLEA TO MINISTER

Replying to a deputation from a number of women's organisations, Mr. Ernest Brown, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, held out no hope that that the proposals for the reduction of women's health insurance benefits would be modified.

The deputation maintained that while the claims of the women were high, they were not so high as in the case of large groups of insured men against whom no discrimination was contemplated in the Bill.

Mr. Brown, in reply, said that differentiation between men and women was a principle which had been in force since the inception of the scheme in 1911.

If the deficiency on the women's side had been met by adjusting men's benefits as well as women's the aggregate hardship to married women would be much greater.

The vast majority of them, being uninsured, would be affected by any change in their husband's cash benefits, whereas only the insured married women, who were a sixth of the whole, were affected by the proposals in the Bill.

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The sixteen expressions illustrated are common to everyone of us, and form a brief yet comprehensive lesson in the study of Physiognomy. From the expression that a face wears, it is not difficult for a keen observer to trace the thoughts that operate on the facial muscles, and thereby arrive at a close index of a person's hidden mind.

All you have to do is to study the pictures carefully, then try and study your fellow men and women, and last but not least, study yourself before a looking glass and try to react to the feelings that each of the incentives given in the clues, inspire you to. If you do this studiously, not only will you stand a chance of winning a substantial prize, but you will also acquire a useful knowledge of the , of thought reading.

This competition is not ficult as it may appear at first sight. You have only SIXTEEN pictures to solve. The majority of these will present no difficulty. You will therefore have only a few to concentrate on.

We will be agreeably surprised if an ALL CORRECT solution is received. It may just happen that a competitor getting only half the pictures right may secure the first prize. It gives everyone a chance of pulling off one of the three big prizes without division.

Here are the sixteen clues to the above pictures:—

LAUGHTER, FATIGUE, AGONY, INNOCENCE, SORROW, CONTENTMENT, HORROR, BASHFULNESS, CONCENTRATION, EXPECTANCY, ANXIETY, DOUBT, HUMOUR, FEAR, HAPPINESS, ANGER.

Rules

2. What you have to do is to fill in, in the spaces provided below each picture the one to which you think the expression belongs.
3. Only the WORDS as given in the Clues are to be used. Final from the paper.
4. After you have filled in all the CLUES, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon given below. Then cut out the Coupon and your solution and enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN "QUARTER-ANNA" or "HALF-ANNA" STAMPS AS ENTRANCE-FEE.
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6. Alterations corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.
8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on *7th July 1932.*
9. In case of ties, the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor. Provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

IS ANYTHING "HIGHBROW"?

Meanings And Misnomers

"Highbrow" is a modern expression for a characteristic which is as old as the hills. The word itself apparently refers not to the possession of a high forehead which is common to our early infancy and our middle age, nor to the bald pate which a highly developed brain unfortunately produces for some people, but to the curiously bulbous brow generally associated with those superior individuals who have a low opinion of anything popular.

In its application to the outlook of certain persons, highbrowism is simply a form of intellectual priggishness, writes R. W. S. Mendl in "The Daily Telegraph" But the term is often misused. If, for instance you dub a man a highbrow merely because he honestly enjoys Bach or Shakespeare you might as well apply the word to the connoisseur who prefers choice old "cognac" to some fiery brand of inferior quality, or to the cricket expert who judges a batsman not merely by the hardness of his hits but by the manner of his playing the ball.

ALTITUDE AND ATTITUDE.

A man does not deserve to be condemned as a highbrow just because he takes delight in the classics of art, but only if he looks down upon the poor souls who have not attained to his own high level of taste. In the broad sense of the term there can be sport-highbrows and wine-high brows and food-highbroms, just as there can be lordly fellows in the world of art.

But it is well to be guarded in our employment of the word. It is easy for sour grapes to enter into our estimate of a man who may simply be able to appreciate something at present beyond our reach, but who is really as modest as a violet.

The word "highbrow" is, however often used of artistic compositions themselves. "That is too highbrow for me" is the kind of phrase which we hear applied to a string quartet of Mozart, a poem by Keats, or one of Tolstoy's books. All that our friend means is that that particular object does not appeal to him. A product cannot itself be highbrow. The term is only properly applicable to the attitude of certain persons towards it and especially towards those who do not share their own enthusiasm for the creations of the great masters.

INTELLECTUAL PRIGGISHNESS

To describe a literary or musical production as "highbrow" has no more meaning that to use the word of Bradman's batting or Kid Lewis's boxing. A man who despises those who do not share his appreciation of the bizarre effects of a syncopated dance orchestra is in his own way just as much a "highbrow" as that particular kind of highly cultivated musician who looks upon all jazz, without exception, as either damnable or beneath contempt.

But intellectual priggishness cannot fairly be laid at the door of anyone who honestly like this and dislikes that without prejudice and without thinking himself definitely superior to his fellows.

Those who thoughtlessly divide art into "classical" and "popular" tend to assume that the popular is always light and the classical invariably serious. Nothing could be further from the truth.

THE LIGHT-HEARTED BACH

Not only did the Bach write stacks of dance tunes which are infinitely more light-hearted than many of the mournful waltzes and soulful foxtrots played in the ballroom, but the output of most of the great composers is chock-full of light music and humour and gaiety.

The other side of the picture is the popularity of many a sentimental ballad which is only too much in earnest. A work is, of course no better for being serious and no worse for being light. An oratorio or a tragic drama may be deadly dull, and so may a one-step or a musical comedy. If they are they will soon die a natural death.

But even the most austere masterpiece is not highbrow; for, all, the poor thing hasn't got a forehead.

VIOLENT SCENES

Trains, Ferries And Cars Seized

WASHINGTON, (By Mail).

Violence broke out in several parts of the country as a result of the United States Government's efforts to discourage the marches upon Washington by unemployed war veterans.

The influx into the capital was such that the authorities were seriously alarmed, and asked State Governments to prevent the marchers crossing the borders.

Thee ex-soldiers, however took matters into their own hands and seized goods trains, invaded ferries, commandered motors and seriously disrupted traffic at many terminals.

Officials at Washington warned the veterans they would be required to leave the capital when food doles would be discontinued. The police instructed to enforce the order, declared that an army would be necessary to evict the 20,000 or 30,000 determined men who will be in the city by that time.

SCANT RATIONS.

Five or six thousand were already there, most of them subsisting on scant rations of bread, soup, and coffee supplied by charitable organisations, many of them sleeping in the open with newspapers as their only protection.

For the most part the "invasion" was accomplished without interference, because a natural sympathy was felt generally for men who once wore uniform. Now, however, it is alleged that Communist organisations having ex-Service members are making every effort to precipitate violence in veteran ranks in the hope of stirring up sympathetic revolution throughout the country among the millions of unemployed.

The first purpose of the veterans was to demand that Congress should give them cash immediately for the balance of their bonus certificates which call for approximately £500,000,000 in 1945.

Five hundred marchers from New York after seizing a ferry-boat and getting free ride across the Hudson River were halted and dispersed at Newark N.J., by 200 police armed with shot-guns and tear gas bombs. At Blecksburg, North Carolina, an army of 200 was stopped by the police.

Two hundred and fifty have reached Chicago from the War West led by a Californian woman who is calling herself the modern "Jean of Arc". She is a spectacular figure, dressed in overalls, a sweater and patent leather pumps. Nine hundred more have reached Washington from Baltimore.

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Bombay, June 27.

The New York cot futures arket was easy on Saturday. ices declined on long liquida- n but later advanced on spot uses buying. Prices fluctuated thin a narrow range of 6 points d finally closed unchanged to rise of 3 points.

The Liverpool cotton futures arket opened at a decline of 3 ints. Mixed trading of small mensions with some Bombay ing but the market generally s featureless. Fair trade cal- ng maintained steady tone and aders have adopted waiting at- tude pending result of the Lau- nne Conference. The market osed quiet but steady at a de- ine of 3 points. Middling merican Spot cotton prices clos- d at a rise of 2 points at 4.43d.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY REVIEW.

"The recoveries from the re- ent low records were followed y rather irregular fluctuations with trading quiet. The conti- nuance of showers in the Eastern Belt has increased the fear of Boll Weevil damage but this ap- prehension has not stimulated aggressive buying but has rather restricted selling, and with no pressure from the South, offer- ngs have been light. The ap- earance of clearing and warmer weather in the Eastern Belt has nduced a little more selling to- ards the end of the week ac- ompanied by considerable July uidation which was well ab- rbed by trade buying and cov- ng on moderate setbacks. Fa- urable crop progress is report- d from the Western Belt which ne body of opinion holds is bout offset by excessive rains in e Eastern Belt. There are me complaints of sappy plants d foul fields as well as reports

PPROXIMATE STRADDLE DIF- FERENCES.

New York-Liverpool: July 296; ct 272; Jan 253

Bombay-Liverpool: Broach J/A verpool July (expected) Rs. 18 4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay-New York: Broach J/A 58) New York July (5.16) Rs. 3/4 3.61½ Cross Rate.

increasing Weevil infestation the Southern two-thirds of the elt from Louisiania eastward hich several authorities agree is ost serious since 1923."

OMING CROP 11,900,000 BALES

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson their reoort dated Liverpool e 8th state as under:—

e market during the week been, on the whole steady, ithstanding that it had to nd with another small fall- which, in the present condi- f World affairs, is not help- o that restoration of confid- which is the essential con- n most desirable to attain. is connection, we would wish gister our strong protest ag- the mischievous and absurd t published in one of the ewspapers circulating here that everal firms with Continental onnections were considering clos- ng up to protect their interests wing to frozen credits abroad With a fairly accurate knowledge f all the circumstances of the ase, we would say that such eas were entirely unfounded nd quite erroneous. It is some- what ironical to remember that he only paper which thought fit o publish such arrant nonsense s owned by a titled personage who is apparently much given to ecturing the Country as to the ack of enterprise on the part of raders, whilst at the same time llowing one of his staff to give irculation to idle rumours that reflect discredit on the probity of member firms belonging to one of the soundest and safest trad- ing markets in the world.

The opening day of the week under review marked a new low record, but from that point there has been a graduaul hardening of values, based principally on legitimate demand for spot cot- ton, the covering of the sales of which has supplied the necessary offtake for the scattered liquida- tion of tired out "Bulls." But the New York market has not been particularly encouraging to any upward movement and on the or two days has been dis- tinctly disappointing affected, doubtless by local conditions there which, whilst not directly concerning the cotton situation, have had a resultant depressing effect. Such things as the con- tinued pressure by means of march demonstrations on the part of ex-soldiers to force Con- gress to pass the Bonus Bill, the continuance of parochial argu- ments re tax questions in Senate and Congress, the sharp fall in wheat, and the halt to the up- ward movement of Wall Street prices, all supplying, we presume, some material for those with a pessimistic attitude to work on. It is, of course, only fair to re- cord that cotton news itself, whe- ther as regards the coming crop, or as regards the sales by manu- facturers and spinners, give little ground at present for much opti- mism. The weather reports, whilst not unduly favourable, can- not be considered as anything but normal for this period of the year, taking the Belt as a whole. Only one well-known student of the crop has as yet ventured to frame an estimate as on 1st June, and he foreshadows the coming crop as being 11,900,000 bales. This, of course, must be taken merely as a mathematical calcu- lation based on his own condition figure and anticipated acreage reduction, and multiplying the result by the average yield per acre of the last 10 years. It need hardly be said that it is purely in the region of prophecy as yet, and that the real critical period for the crop does not com- mence for at least another six weeks. We must, therefore, wait with pautience for the first offi- cial statement from Washington due on July 8th, giving their "acreage under cultivation" fi- gure, and otherwise closely study- ing the weekly weather reports as they appear. Meanwhile, if we take a brief glance at Euro- pean conditions, they are slightly more reassuring in the sense that a new French Government is in- stalled with a comfortable majo- rity on their first Vote of Confi- dence, and that the German si- tuation seems to be less indica- tive of any violent change than had been at first mooted, a Gene- ral Election having been fixed for July 31st next. The date of the Lausanne Conference draws near- er, and whilst it would be futile to hope for any real decision of moment to be made thereat, see- ing that America still resolutely refuses to take part, it will, we hope, be the means of minimising the conflicting ideas of the Euro- pean Nations, and a solid front being established there, it would be difficult—if not impossible— for the United States to ignore the result. All our American correspondents this morning draw attention to the Rockefeller de- nouncement of prohibition as be- ing a helpful asset towards ge- neral improvement in the States. Whilst at first this may be thought unreasonable, we venture to think that such might not prove to be the case. The change round of such powerful interests to the Anti-Prohibition side may cause this disturbing question to be put in the forefront of the coming elections there, and if that law was repealed, it is the considered view of many earnest thinkers—simply dealing with the economic side of the question— that the taxation on drink (re- sultant from the repeal of the law) which would surely follow, would direct into the U. S. Trea- sury the much-needed money that they have been hard put to to find otherwise. The bringing into employment of great num- bers of those previously engaged in this trade, and the increased demand for farm produce essen- tial to brewing, etc., which would naturally ensue, would tend to stimulate activity throughout many kindred trades. All very interesting and certainly worth a thought to those who are seeking ways and means out of the present economic muddle.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October Highest 5.42 (close)

New York October Lowest 5.36 (10-59 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the follow- ing cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Quiet and feature- less. Fair trade calling. New York inactive pending result of Conference.

Liverpool: General expectations Lausanne continue vaugely opti- mistic but as yet can see no defi- nite signs settlement.

New York: Cotton lacking in- centive. Moves within narrow range. July liquidation out- standing feature.

COTTON TEJIM..NDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, June 27.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach J/A	5	4	0
Broach A/M	38	8	0

MARKETS

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 27.

B C Rate T T 1/5 7/8
B C Rate D D 1/5 7/8

LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 June-July.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32. August.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 1/16 July.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 1-32 August.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 1/32 September

NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 374
Banks Buying T T 373
Banks Buying T T 368.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 682.
Banks Buying D D 700.

AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D D 66 7/8.

JAPAN:—
Banks Buying T T 104.
Banks Buying 60 Days 99.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 86 5/8.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 112 1/4.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/4.

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 67 1/4.

CROSS RATES—
New York/London 2.61 1/2 25th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/7 3/4 27th inst.
Japan/London 1/6 3/4 25th inst.
London/Paris 92.00 25th inst.
London/Belgium 26.00 25th inst.
London/Switzerland 18.50 25th inst.
London/Italy 71.05 25th inst.
London/Berlin 15.25 25th inst.
London/Holland 8.96 25th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.50 25th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold 24th inst. ...5:14:6; 25th inst. £5:14:2.
Silver London Ready 24th inst. 16 5/8; 25th inst. 16 5/8.
Silver London Forward 24th inst. 16 11/16; 25th inst. 16 11/16.
Silver New York Ready 24th inst. 26 7/8; 25th inst. 27.
London Discounts 3 Mos 24th inst. 1 1/32 pc.; 25th inst. 1 1/32 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 24th inst. 1 1/4 p.c.; 25th inst. 1 5/16 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2½ per cent.
Money:—Call 2½ per cent.
3 Months 3 per cent. 6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 27.

TAXABLES.

3-1/2 p.c. G. P. Notes 62.
4 p.c. 1931-36 Conv. Rs 93-4.
4 p.c. 1934-37 Loan Rs. 92-4.
4 p.c. 1960/70 Loan 70
4-1/2 p.c. 1934 Bonds 97/12.
4-1/2 p.c. 1955/60 Loan 79/3.
5 p.c. 1929/47 Loan 93/12.
5 p.c. 1934/44 Loan 93/12.
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds 97-12.
6 p.c. 1933/36 Bonds 100-6.
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 T. Bonds 102/6.
5-1/2 p. c. 1938/40 Loan 98/2

TAX-FREES.

5 p.c. 1945/55 Loan 100/14.
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds 100/4.
6 p.c. 1932 Bonds 100/8.
6½ p. c. 1935 D D L 104/9

STATE LOANS.

5½ p.c. Mysore Rs. 102
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore Rs. 99.

CORPORATION LOANS

TAXABLES.

4 p.c. B P T 1971 Rs. 66/8.
4 p.c. N. Deb. 1975 Rs. 66.
5 p.c. N Deb. 1959 Rs. 82.
6 p.c. N Deb 1954 Rs. 99
6 p.c. K. P. T. 1956 Rs. 99.
6½ p.c. B. I. T 1937 Rs 101-4
Tone:—Very steady.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 27.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready Silver	54	4	0
Ashad Delivery	54	8	0
Shravan Delivery	54	14	0
Bar Gold Ready	28	6	0
Sovereigns	17	13	6

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, June 27.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed September	6	0	0
Wheat September	4	10	0

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department, on the 22nd inst.

(In thousands of Rs.)

Notes in circulation	1,70,02,95
Reserve.	
Coin and Bullion.	
INDIA.	
Silver coin	1,00,75,69
Gold Bullion	10,77,94
Silver Bullion	10,76,60
Securities (purchase price)	
In India	47,72,72

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, June 27.

In the local forward cotton market Broach J./A. opened at Rs. 160/8 and after improving to Rs. 160/12 prices declined to Rs. 158/8. At this level there scattered buying and prices steadied at Rs. 159. Broach A./M. opened at Rs. 171/8 and after improving to Rs. 172 declined to Rs. 170. At this level there was absence of selling.

Liverpool opened at a rise of 3 points. There was renewed buying and in the absence of offering prices advanced. Prices of Broach A./M. improved to Rs. 173/8 and Liverpool was reported 5 points higher. Later on Liverpool market lost all improvement and our market after declining closed as under:—

Broach J./A.	160	0	0
Broach A./M.	171	12	0
Oomra D./J.	154	4	0
Bengal July	133	0	0
Bengal D./J.	139	0	0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, June 27.

	Sup.	Fine.	F.G.	Good
M.G. Bengal U.P.	142	138	134	130
M.G. Rajputana	142	138	134	130
M.G. Punjab	140	136	132	128
M.G. Oomra No. 3	154	150	146	...
M.G. Oomra No. 1	165	161	157	...
M.G. Oomra No. 2	159	155	151	...
M.G. Broach No. 2	167	164	160	156
M.G. Punjab-American	177	174	170	166
M.F. Surat	219	216	212	208

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, June 27.

100 Viram Ladha Hansi 133/10
50 Birla Bros. Dabhoi 18 1/2.
500 Gokuldas Dossa Itawa 158 1/2
100 Gokuldas Dabhoi 160
110 B. Karsondas Manmard 144¾
68 Narsi Nagshi Malkapur 147½
71 Japan T & Co. Shegaon 9 off.
200 P. R. Vakharia Mukatsar 142½
71 Narshi Nagshi Chalisgaon 220 off.
60 Prelad mill Dabhoi 159
70 Bussan & Co. Nandgaon 136
100 Colaba Land Mill Anjangaon 154.

YIELD ON GOVT. SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 27.

	Tax free maturity yield		Taxable.
3½ p.c. Govt. Paper	62-4	4.69	5.65
4 p.c. 1931-36	93-2	4.86	5.85
4 p.c 1934-37	92-2	4.82	5.83
4 p.c. 1960-70	69-12	4.98	5.99
4½ p.c 1934	97-14	4.73	5.69
4½ p.c. 1955-60	7-90	4.99	6.01
5 p.c. 1929-47	93-12	4.62	5.56
5 p.c. 1935	97-14	4.76	5.73
5 p.c. 1939-44	93-12	4.73	5.69
6 p.c. 1933-36	100-6	4.90	5.90
6½ p.c. Treasury 1935	102-9	4.73	5.70
5 p.c. 1933	100-10	4.64	...
5 p.c. 45-55	100-14	4.93	...
6 p.c. 1932	100-9	3.41	...
6½ p.c B.D 1935	104-10	5.03	...
5 p.c. B. Muni. Longdated	81-0	5.38	6.49
4 p.c. B. Port Trust 1974	66-0	5.24	6.30
4 p.c. B. Muni. 1974	65-8	5.29	6.36
6 p.c. B. Muni. Tansa 1954	99-4	5.03	6.06
6 p.c. B Muni. Tansa 1950-60	99-0	5.05	6.07
4 p.c. Imp. Trust (T)	63-12	5.21	6.27
6½ p.c. B. Imp Trust 1937 (T)	101-8	5.26	6.33
6 p.c Karachi P Trust (T)	99-0	5.05	6.08

QUOTATIONS OF DEBENTURES.

Bombay, June 27.

Names.	Interest per cent.	Market Price Per cent. Rs.
Andhra Valley	8 p.c.	107-12
Apollo Mills	7 (F.T.)	75
Bombay Steam	8 p.c.	101
Bombay Tele.	6½ p.c.	104
Kastoorchand	7 p.c.	75
Kohinoor Mills	7 p.c.	101
Sholapur	7 p.c.	92-8
Tata Hydro	8 p.c.	£106-2
Tata Steel	7 p.c.	£100 xd.
Tata Power	4½ p.c. A	£100 n.
Tata Power	7½ p.c.	£104-10
Andhra Valley	7½ p.c.	£102-10

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31.
Receipts to date 25/6/32	9830000	8811000
Receipts Yesterday 25/6/32	8000	2000
Exports to date 25/6/32	8343000	6692000
Stock at Ports 24/6/32	3602000	3066000
Stock, Interior Towns 24/6/32	1449000	911000
Stock, Liverpool 24/6/32	824000	1047000
Visible Supply 24/6/32	7160000	5818000
Quantity in Sight 24/6/32	14471000	12987000
Quantity out of Sight 24/6/32	12503000	10241000

U. S. A. BUREAU REPORTS.

COTTON.—The first Bureau Report showing acreage in Cotton cultivation will be issued on Friday, July 8th at 11 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

GRAIN.—Reports as of July 1 will be issued on Monday July 11. on acres for harvest, probable yield per acre and indicated production of Winter Wheat and Rye. Stocks of Wheat on Farms, acreage, condition and indicated production of coin. Spring wheat, bats barely and Flax.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Heavy Liquidation In Fazal Shares

FURTHER WEAKNESS IN TATA STEEL SHARES

Bombay, June 27.

The share market opened steady but heavy long liquidation in Fazal shares resulted in big decline. The feeling in the market is damp and no improvement in the political situation is expected in the near future. Several mills are losing heavily on their stocks and recent sales by some Bombay Mills show no margin of profits. Fazal shares opened at Rs. 258/12 and collapsed to Rs. 242/8. At this level there was little covering which caused a slight recovery and closed at Rs. 244/6. Bombay Dyeing shares were comparatively steady and closed at Rs. 622/8. Pearls declined to Rs. 135. Centuries were down at Rs. 175 and some Kohinoor shares changed hands at Rs. 102/8. Rumours about no prospect of any dividend on the Tata Steel second Preference shares, induced heavy selling and ordinary shares declined further to Rs. 18/4 and 2nd Pref. were placed at Rs. 35. Tata Powers were done at Rs. 500. Tram shares were steady at Rs 111/4.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

BOMBAY, June 27.

Bombay Dyeing 626;20;22.
Century 178;75
Colaba 53.
Crescent N;39
Fazul 257;41;46;44
Indore 323;25;23
Madhowji 8
Nagpur 226;22;
New Great 106;5;
Pearl 142;33;35
Simplex 16
Swadeshi 182;80
Burma 305-10;2;302;
Hydro 120-15;120
Tram 111-9;11-4.
Deff. 235.
Ord. 18-4;17-10;18-4.
Bundi 13-12
Indian 172;70
Katni Ord. 160.
Alcock 100,

MILL SHARES.

Bombay, June 27.

Ahmedabad Advance	263-12
Bombay Dyeing	622/8
Apollo Mills	1
Century	175
Central India	222/8
Colaba Land	53/12
Crescent	30-6
Dawn Mills	425-0
E.D. Sassoon	0-2¾
Elphinstone	3-0
Edward Sassoon	30-0
Ebrahim Pabaney	70
Finley	75-0
Fazulbhoy	244/6
Gokak	92-8
Hindustan	1360
Indian Manfg.	1200-0
Indian Bleaching	128/12
Indore Malwa	323/12
Kastoorchand	5-8
Khatau	80-0
Kohinoor	102/8
Lakshmi	785
Morarjee	410
Madhavjee	8-0
Model Nagpore	70
Mysore	102-8
New Great	105
New City	40-0
Pearl	135
Phoenix	255-0
Premier	1-0
Sholapur	1670-0
Sholapur Deb. (94 F.P.)	92/8
Sassoon Silk	49-0
Swan	56-4
Simplex	16-14
Swadeshi	180
Tata Mills	16-0
Vishnu	1280-0

RAILWAY SECTION.

Ahmedabad Prantej	595
Amritsar Patti Old	90-0
Central Provinces	65-12
Dhond Bharamati	74-8
Guzerat	46-8
Hoshiarpur Doab	62-0
Larkhana	76-0
Mandra Bhon	54-8
Mymensing Rebate	61-8
Mymensing Gtd.	61-0
Pachora Jamner	52-8
Sara Sirajgunj	63-0
Sialkot Narowal	75-8
Sind Light	46-0
Tapty Valley	577/8
Upper Sind Light	64

BANK SECTION.

Bank of India	86-0
Baroda Bank	67-8
Bombay Provincial	53-0
Central Bank	14-13
Eastern Bank	57-8
Imperial F.P.	1000-0
Imperial P. P.	246-14
Union Bank	3-2

CEMENT SECTION.

Bundi Cement	13-12
Gwallor Cement	52-0
Indian Cement	170
Katni Cement Ordy.	161-4
Katni Cement Def.	600
Punjab Cement Ordy.	7-4
Punjab Cement Pref.	9-8
Shahabad Cement	196-4
Shivrajpur	11
United Cement	72-0

HYDRO & ELECTRIC SECTION.

Ahmedabad Electric	118-12
Andhra Valley Ordy.	870
Andhra Valley Pref.	990
Bombay Tram Ordy.	111/4
Bombay Tram Pref.	66-0
Broach Electric	7-0
Karachi Electric	143-12
Surat Electric	110-0
Suburban Electric	101
Tata Hydro Ordy.	120
Tata Hydro Pref.	104-6
Tata 8 per cent Deb.	106-1
Tata Power Ordy.	501-4
Tata Power Pref.	1135-0

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

Alcock Ashdown	100-10
Br. Burma Petrol	2-6
Bombay Burma Old	303-2
Bombay Burma New	101-4
Bombay Steamer	99/6
Bombay Telephone	50-8
Bombay 6½ p. cent. Deb.	52-0
Bellapur Sugar	36
Indian Radio Ordy.	240-0
Indian Radio Def.	235-0
Indian Mercantile	27-8
McKenzies	67-8
New India Assurance	17-5
Jupiter Insurance	6-8
Oriental Insurance	1675-0
Vulcan Insurance	5-3
Port Canning	542-8
Scindia Steam	6-12
Tata Construction	39-8
Tata Iron and S. Ordy.	18-4
Tata Iron & S. Def.	235
Tata 1st Pref.	122-8
Tata 2nd Pref.	35
Tata Oil	15-8

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 27.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September 25/6/32	This year.
Khandesh	72	116.110
Central India	37	115,940
Barsi and Nagar		77,119
Hydrabad-Gaorani		22.219
Berar	317	242.010
Central Provinces	4	73514
Total Oomras	430	646.912
Dholera	105	211364
N.-W. Provinces		26.817
Rajputana		54,136
Sind-Punjab		138,677
Broach	62	249.086
Coompta & Dharwar	865	53,477
Westerns-Northerns	2	20,397
Cocoanada		7
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	54	9.548
Persian		2.762
American		268 241
Egyptian and African	230	231.981
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		318
Total	1,748	1,913,723

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 23rd June

In full-pressed Bales	25/6/32	This year
Europe	1,745	121.879
Japan & China	290	668 060
Coast Ports		34 690
Up-country by Rail		176,179
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		8.842
Total	2,043	1,009,650

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

Ex. Godown, Bombay.

Bombay, June 27.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 395/ per ton.

Filtered Coccanut Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 22/ per case.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Rs. 18/8 per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 85/ per ton.

Til Seed Cake Ready.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 27.

	Bales.
Khandesh	72
Central India	27
Berar	217
Central Provinces	4
Dhollera	165
Broach	62
Compta/Dharwar	965
Westerns/Northerns	2
Tinnevelly & Combodia	54
Egyptians	46
East Africans	184
	Cwts.
Wheat	7,504
Linseed	1,891
Rape, Rai & Mustard Seeds	356
Gingellyseed	206
Groundnuts	2,343
Castorseed	12
Rice	21,200
Myrabollams	415
Cottonseed	776
Mowraseed	82
Gram	839
Joowar	431
Bajree	642
	Tons.
Coal	7,260

GENERAL RAIN EXPECTED IN KONKAN

Mansoon Week In Other Parts Except Assam

Bombay, Monday

Except for a few showers this morning, Bombay had no rain yesterday and to-day. Yesterday the sun was clear although there were a few drizzles now and then. To-day it is more rainy. At 8 o'clock this morning Colaba Observatory recorded half an inch. The monsoon is strong in Konkan and general rain is expected.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, June 27.

The monsoon has been strong in the Konkan and Assam, but is generally weak elsewhere. Day temperatures are above normal in the Punjab, West United Provinces, Rajaputana, Central India and Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Chota Nagpur and Konkan and local in Lower Burma, Bengal, Berar, Rajputana, Gujarat, and Hyderabad. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bihar United Provinces, central Provinces, Punjab Hills, North-West Frontier Province, Bombay Deccan Malabar and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Port Blair quarter; Myitkina five; Kyaukpyu three-quarters; Victoria point half; Cheerapuji eight; Dhubri four; Dinajpur three; Dibrugarh two; Sibsagar; Gauhati, Silchar one; Bogra, Jalpaiguri, Chaibasa, Shillong three quarters; Tezpuri, Cox's Bazar, Daltonganj half; Patna quarter; Akola one; Khandwa three quarters; Benares half; Jhansi quarter; Jodhpur, Bhavnagar half; Ahmedabad, Dohad quarter; Marmugoa three; Ratnagiri; Karwar one; Bombay, Malegaon, Parbhani, Hanamkonda, Raichur, Vellore half; Trichinopolly quarter.

Forecast: General rain will continue in Assam and Konkan and local rain in Lower Burma and Bengal with few falls in upper Burma, Bihar, and Orissa, Gujarat Deccan and Malabar.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

BOMBAY, June 27.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 27-6-32, Colaba Point 0.49 in., Fort 0.20 in., J. J. Hospital 0.24 in.

Total since 1st June to date, Colaba Point 10.39 in., Fort 13.91 in., J. J. Hospital 15.15 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930, Colaba Point 19.37 in., Fort 20.03 in., J. J, Hospital 19.30 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1931, Colaba Point 3.07 in., Fort 3.58 in., J. J. Hospital 4.03 in.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending a.m. of 27-6-1932:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .077 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.7 degrees (2.5 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.7 degrees (2.4 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 91 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.N.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 150 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.49 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 10.39 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 10.96 inches.

Weather Remarks: Rain.

QUOTATIONS OF PREFERENCE SHARES.

Bombay, June 27.

Names.	Rate of Interest Per cent	Last Closing Price.
Andhra Valley	7	980 0
Bombay Cotton Mills	5	1 1
Bombay Steam	6	219 0
Bombay Tramways	7	66 0
Bradbury Mills	7	120 0
Central India Mill's	5	413 12
Elphinstone Spg.	7	18 0
Jupiter Insurance Co.	6½	7 4
Katni First Pref.	7	104 0
Katni Sec. Pref.	7	107 0
Madhowji Mills	6	18 8
Marshaland Price Co.	7	53 8
New Great Eastern	5½	125 0
Punjab Cement	7½	9 4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	7	10 0
Tata Hydro	7	105 0
Tata Power	7½	1145 0
Tata Iron First Pref.	6	129 0
Tata Iron Second Pref.	7½	36 8
Tata Mills	5½	15 0
Vishnu Cotton	7	520 0

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1932

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78 ARRESTS IN CAWNPORE

Political Conference Programme

POLICE KEEP VIGIL THROUGHOUT NIGHT

CAWNPORE, June 27.

Police were present throughout the day and even the whole night wherever Congressmen congregated for carrying out the programme of the district political conference.

They arrested 78 persons including the president-elect, the chairman Gangabai, the general secretary, of the reception committee and members of the subjects committee.

WOMEN'S PROCESSION

AHMEDABAD, June 27.

A procession of ten women was taken out last evening. As soon as it arrived on the main road it was stopped by the police and all the women were arrested.

Six volunteers were arrested earlier in the day, while picketing foreign cloth shops. Two volunteers were arrested carrying boards announcing the holding of the district conference.

All those arrested were subsequently released.—A.P.

EMERGENCY COUNCIL JAILED

Chawpatty Flag Salutation Sequel

MORE ARRESTS IN THE CITY

BOMBAY, Monday.

Three members of the Emergency Council of the B.P.C.C. arrested on Chaupatty Sands on Sunday morning in connection with the monthly flag salutation were tried by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court this morning.

All of them were charged under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for assisting in the operations of an unlawful association.

The accused did not take part in the proceedings and did not answer any questions.

Inspector Forster of the Gamdevi police, narrated how the accused were arrested by him on Sunday morning.

The magistrate found them guilty under Section and sentenced them to six months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100|- each or in default six weeks' further jail.

Two Congress volunteers arrested on the same occasion were tried in the same court and convicted for the same offence. They were given six months' hard labour.

CONGRESS WORKER EPOED

BOMBAY, Monday.

Breach of the Police Commissioner's order was the charge against a Gujarati Congress worker, who was sentenced to one year's hard labour and Rs. 200 fine or in default three months' further jail by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, to-day.

The accused, who was detained for some time at the Byculla House of Correction under the Emergency Powers Ordinance was released on June 17, and served with an order of the Police Commissioner asking him to report every day to the Lamington Road police.

The accused did not report to the police for five days but on the sixth day (June 23) he surrendered himself to the police. He was charged under section 21 of Ordinance II of 1932 for breaking the order of the Police Commissioner.

The accused refused to participate in the proceedings of the court.

He was convicted by the Magistrate and sentenced as above.

PICKETS ARRESTED

AUCTION SALE OF TODDY SHOPS

BOMBAY, Monday.

The auction sale of toddy shops in the city of Bombay, which came off at the Sir C. J Hall, this morning, was marked by the arrest of six persons wearing Congress colours and another man believed to be their captain.

Evidently with the object of picketing the auction half a dozen men wearing blue shorts and red shirts were marching from the Kings Statue in the direction of the hall when they were challenged by the Colaba police and put under arrest.

At the same time another man, supposed to be the captain of the volunteers, was arrested by the C.I.D. near the C. J Hall and marched to the head police office.

KEEN BIDDING

The auction, which was held on the first floor of the C J Hall, was attended by an unusually large number of bidders including a number of Parsi women. The scenes that were witnessed at the auction were in striking contrast to those of last year when owing to intensive picketing there was less competition and many of the shops had to be disposed of at comparatively low prices.

This year there was keen competition and of the dozen shops sold before midday a majority fetched more than double the prices secured last year.

HIGHEST OFFER

The highest bid for the day was that of a Parsi who purchased a toddy shop at DeLisle Road, Worli, for a sum of Rs. 18,100. The same shop fetched only Rs. 8,888 last year.

Mr. A Master, Collector of Bombay, presided over the auction.

The total number of shops in the city of Bombay is 127 of which 120 are sold by auction and the remaining seven are owned by privileged holders.

Receipts from the auction last year was Rs. 4,28,608 and the privileged shops fetched Rs. 17,543, the total receipts being Rs. 4,46,151.

Before 2 p.m. more than 40 shops were sold and the prices realised were invariably higher than those of last year.

REFUSAL TO REPORT

A Congressman was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100|- for disobeying the Commissioner's order directing him to report himself to the Princes Street police.

The accused was released on parole on June 25, and then served with the order to report himself, which he disobeyed.

The Depressed Classes Conference of Bombay, which has been postponed on account of the ill-health of the president Mr. M. C. Rajah, has attracted a large number of delegates from all parts of the country. The conference favours joint electorates and works for the nationalist cause while preserving the community's interests. A group photograph of Mr. Baloo, the famous cricketer, the chairman of the reception committee, and the delegates to the conference. The conference will be held in July.

"BULLETIN" DISTRIBUTOR ARRESTED

(From A Correspondent)

ALIBAG, June 25

A local Congress worker has been arrested, to-day, at Kihim for distributing Congress Bulletins, under Section 18 of the Press Act.

SIAM RULER HAILED

LONDON, June 26.

Bangkok.—The king was given an ovation on his arrival here. All is peaceful, but the Royal Hostages will not be released till the new Government function—Reuter.

Government House News

H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, the Hon'ble Mr. E. Miller, Mr. A. C. Hilley, Kumar Shri Nirmal Kumar Singhjji, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Pattani lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Sunday.

DIED OF THIRST IN DESERT

Tragic End Of French Party

BAGHDAD, June 26.

The words "I am dying of thirst" faintly scribbled on a piece of paper, found tied to the neck of the body of a French Officer, revealed a desert tragedy on the Damascus-Baghdad trail.

Four days ago four French officers started by motor from Damascus to Baghdad. They never reached their destination. Aeroplanes searched the area fruitlessly. There was no trace of the other officers.—Reuter.

A MILLION KNEEL FOR PRAYER

DUBLIN, June 26.

Wireless played an important part at the closing scenes of the Eucharistic Congress, and the Pope himself was clearly heard blessing the huge gathering.

A most brilliant week culminated with the Pontificial High Mass, attended by a million people in Phoenix Park, a procession of the Eucharist and the Solemn Benediction.

The proceedings were broadcast throughout Ireland and Britain.

General O'Duffy with 4,000 stewards had an immense task in shepherding the vast flock. President De Valera and Mr. Cosgrave were the two bearers of the magnificent canopy under which the Papal Legate rode back to Dublin.—Reuter.

Salvage Ship "Arrested"

LONDON, June 26.

The Italian salvage ship "Artiglio" was "arrested" on arrival at Plymouth with cargo of gold and silver from the sunken Liner "Egypt." A warrant was attached to the ship's mast and holds were sealed. This was a sequel to the former master of the French tug "Iroise", claiming a share of gold on the ground that he first located the wreck. Negotiations are proceeding between Lloyd's agent and the Admiralty Marshal to enable the "Artiglio" to complete the salvage of bullion while the weather is favourable.—Reuter's Special.

JAMMED BETWEEN CAR AND WALL

Driver Gets Four Months

BOMBAY, Monday.

Narirnan Cawsji Mistry, who was charged with causing the death of Motabhoy Nanabhoy, an aged Parsee by rash and negligent driving was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. P L Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

Sub Inspector Samant giving evidence said that the accused held a temporary licence of driving a car. On June 7, the accused with a few of his friends came in a car to the Jamshetji Petit Street to pick up another friend. On their arrival there, the licenced driver left the car and went out. The accused who was seated next to the driver wanted to reverse the car in the absence of the driver and while doing so, mounted the foot-path and dashed against the wall jamming Mr. Motabhoy, who was there, between the wall and the car. Mr. Motabhoy died the next day in the hospital.

Mr. D'Cunha conducted the prosecution.

LUCKNOW ADVOCATE INTERNED

(From Our Correspondent)

LUCKNOW, June 24

A notice under the Emergency Powers Ordinance was served upon Pt. Vishambhar Dayal Tripathi, Advocate and president, District Congress Committee Unao, restraining him not to leave the municipal limits, and not to associate, or entertain or advise any Congress worker or in any way act in furtherance of unlawful association, and to report himself before the Magistrate whenever so ordered.

25 Pickets Arrested

CUTTACK, June 24.

Twenty-five persons were arrested for picketing of opium and liquor shops.

Jews' Property Confiscated

LONDON, June 26.

Berlin.—Communists, siding with the Nazis at an all-night session of the Prussian Diet passed a bill confiscating the entirely property of East European Jews who have entered Prussia since 1st August, 1914. The Jews are hoping that the Central Government will veto the Bill or that the social-democrat Government which is still carrying on the administration in Prussia will ignore the Bill.—Reuter's Special.

SINO-JAPANESE TUG OF WAR

Manchurian Govt.'s Decision On Customs Stations

LONDON, June 25.

Dairen.—The Manchurian Government has exerted a vigorous pull on the Sino-Japanese tug of war for the future control of Manchuria by deciding to take over all customs stations in Manchuria except a local station at Dairen.—Reuter.

MAGISTRATE SHOT DEAD

Body Riddled With Bullets

NO ARRESTS MADE

DACCA, June 27.

Mr. Kamakhya Prasad Sen, special magistrate, Munshiganj, was shot dead at 4 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Sen was on a visit to Dacca and was staying with Mr. S. M. Chatterjee, Sadar sub-divisional officer at Wari.

ALL WAKE UP

He went to bed after dinner last night and at about 4 in the morning the members of the house woke up on hearing a number of shots.

Mr. Chatterji came down immediately and found Mr. Sen dead with a number of shots in his body, including two in the chest and one in the stomach.

THROUGH WINDOW

It appears that the assailant entered Mr. Sen's room through the window and fired at him by raising the mosquito curtain from very close quarters.

No arrests have been made.

DEPRESSED CLASSES DELEGATES

Mr. Baloo's Welcome

BOMBAY, Monday.

A special meeting of the members of the reception committee of the all-India Depressed Classes Conference, was held on Sunday under the presidentship of Mr. P. Balloo to welcome the delegates to the conference.

The conference was to be held on June 26, but was postponed, owing to the illness of Rao Bahadur Rajah who was to preside.

Mr. Balloo thanked the delegates for coming here for the conference from very long distances. He was very sorry that owing to Mr. Rajah's illness the conference had to be postponed. He hoped that their president would soon recover from his illness and would come to Bombay for the conference.

Mr. Balloo also explained the importance and benefits of the joint electorates. He requested the delegates and members of the depresed classes to attend in large number and make the conference a success.

MISCHIEVOUS PROPAGANDA.

Mr. Balloo also drew attention to the propaganda carried on by lieutenants of Dr. Ambedkar's party with the object of creating mischief on the conference day. He assured the members that this sort of propaganda would not stop him or anybody in the hall from holding the conference. Dr. Ambedkar had held his conference at Kamptee and now it was their turn to hold a conference and tell not only the Government of India but also the whole world that they wanted joint electorates.

Mr. Bhishma Dev ex-M.L.C., Mr. Sashi Bhushan Haldar and Mr. Jagendra Nath Sarkar (Bengal), Mr. Ishwardas (Punjab), Mr. P. N. Rajbhoy (Poona), Pundit Chebi Lalji Bhupati (Delhi) and Pundit Lalji Sharma, (Broach), thanked the chairman and members of the reception Committee for the cordial reception given and promised to return in large number to the conference. They were very pleased to see the different castes among the untouchables had joined here to counteract the propaganda carried on by Dr. Ambedkar for separate electorates.

THE DELEGATES.

The following is a list of the delegates who were present:—

Bengal.—Sjt. Bhishma Dev Das, ex-M.L.C., Pleader Vice-President, Bangiya Jana Sangha; Sjt. J. Mandal, M.A.; B.L; President, Namsudra Franchise Board Sjt. Sashi Bhusan Haldar, B.A.; Secretary, Namsudra Franchise Board, Sjt. Ganesh Chandra Biswas, B.A.; President, Rajbanshi Khatriya Samiti, Assistant Secretary, Bangiya Jana Sangha; Sjt. Jagendra Nath Sarkar B.A., Secretary, Bangiya Jana Sangha.

Punjab.—Ishwardas, B.A., President, the Punjab Provincial Depressed Classes' Association.

Poona.—Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, President, all-India Depressed Classes' Association.

Broach.—Messrs. Lalji Sharman, Gopal Singh, Ratansingh Solanki Jivan Nanjibhai Parmar, Mithubhai Kalianji Mackwana and Waljibhoy Govindji Chowan.

Among the local prominent men present was Mr. A. S., J.P.,

Agra Political Conference Releases

(From A Correspondent.)

AGRA, June 24.

Out of the hundreds of persons arrested on the 20th and two days before in connection of the Provincial Political Conference held at Agra on the 20th, only 194 persons are sent to jail. The rest were released from the Kotwali subsequently.

Seven arrests including three women and four men were made on the 21st inst. from a procession which started from Phullattibazar on the hartal day.

Three Boys Sentenced In Lucknow

(From A Correspondent)

LUCKNOW, June 24

A 12 year-old boy who had been arrested thrice in connection with the civil disobedience movement, was sentenced to three years imprisonment and sent to reformatory.

Another Muslim boy of 13 was sentenced to six months R.I. and a third was sentenced till the rising of the court.

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